

## Dissident in Seoul Told He Can Visit U.S. for Treatment

By Henry Scott Stokes

**TOKYO** — Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition politician, was moved Thursday from prison to a hospital in Seoul, and authorities said that he had permission to travel to the United States for medical treatment.

In a surprise announcement, apparently reflecting a government wish to improve its human rights record, the authorities also said they may suspend Mr. Kim's 20-year jail sentence for sedition.

Seoul officials said that the steps resulted from the "humanitarian considerations of President Chun Doo Hwan and his government's determination to achieve national reconciliation."

"National reconciliation" is a code phrase used by the Korean government to refer to its plans for overcoming widespread bitterness left after Mr. Chun took power by violence at the head of a military regime in May 1980, placing Mr. Kim and many others under arrest.

Reached by phone at the Kim's home in Seoul, Lee Hi Ho, Mr. Kim's wife, said that she plans to apply Friday for passports for her husband, two sons and herself, and expects to travel with them to the United States next week.

She said the family will go to Washington for Mr. Kim to have an operation on his legs for arthritis. They will all return to Seoul after the operation, she said, and "there is no intention for my husband to go into exile."

Her words suggested that Mr. Kim, 57, hopes to return to South Korea to continue his political career against heavy odds. But his wife noted that the government has not decided yet whether it will suspend Mr. Kim's sentence. Mr. Kim is being held in a ward guarded by police at Seoul National University's hospital.

Mr. Kim was arrested in 1980 as General Chun took control at the head of an army-junta. Mr. Chun made himself president three months later.

Mr. Kim was charged with masterminding a major insurrection in the southwest city of Kwangju in May 1980 and sentenced to death. The sentence was upheld by the South Korean Supreme Court in January 1981.

However, it was commuted by Mr. Chun, and the South Korean leader was invited to Washington as a first state guest of President Ronald Reagan, in an apparent deal arranged by White House officials.

U.S. diplomats in Seoul have kept up pressure on the government to release Mr. Kim, whose trial was widely held by embassies in Seoul to have been a travesty of justice.

Mr. Kim's political career dates from the early 1950s, when he fled from a North Korean prison after

being sentenced to death. In 1971 he came close to becoming president in South Korea's last free elections but was narrowly beaten by the incumbent president, Park Chung Hee. He survived an attack during the campaign when a heavy truck drove into his car, seriously injuring his legs.

Mr. Kim later traveled overseas under pressure from Mr. Park. He organized opposition to the South Korean government in the United States, but he was kidnapped in Tokyo by agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1973 and taken back to Seoul.

He has not since left South Korea. He was jailed for several years in the 1970s for anti-government activities, released briefly in late 1979, and then swiftly reinterned.

His democratic ideals make him Mr. Chun's most formidable opponent, observers feel.

A campaign overseas, orchestrated by church groups in the United States and Europe, led the Chun regime to think twice about continuing to detain Mr. Kim. Yet the timing of his removal from prison remains puzzling. They were also no mention of other political prisoners, whose number is put by church officials at 417.

Another 560 politicians are barred until the end of the decade from public life, including Mr. Kim's one-time ally, Kim Young Sam, who is under house arrest in Seoul.

"Many questions remain to be answered," a Western church spokesman in Tokyo said. The Korean government seeks to mend its reputation, but there is another side to the coin.



Kim Dae Jung



George P. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, left, met on Thursday in Madrid with the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. At right is the chief U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, and at the back, Terence A. Todman, U.S. ambassador to Spain.

## Shultz, Ending Visit to Spain, Says Moscow Flouts Helsinki Accords

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MADRID** — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, accused the Soviet Union on Thursday of undermining the 1975 Helsinki human rights accords and dashing hopes that the accords could "reduce divisions and improve the human condition in Europe."

Mr. Shultz, who was in Spain to show U.S. support for Spanish democracy, also met with King Juan Carlos. He later flew to London, the final stop on his two-week tour of Europe.

Before leaving Madrid, Mr. Shultz met with the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and afterward told reporters that the Soviet Union is blocking hopes for advancing human rights in Europe.

The conference convened here in November to review the Final Act of the Helsinki security conference, which the Soviet Union and the United States signed along with 33 other countries. The signers pledged to respect the basic human rights of their citizens.

Mr. Shultz said, "Unfortunately, not all of the 35 signatory states have taken the commitment we freely entered into at Helsinki with equal seriousness."

"In Afghanistan, in Poland and in the Soviet Union, the obligations undertaken in 1975 are being flouted, with grave cost to human life and human dignity."

Mr. Shultz said that for the Helsinki accords to work, they must be "honored by deeds, not just

words. This does not mean that we expect the Eastern countries to be like us, but we do expect a sincere effort to abide by commitments freely made."

Mr. Shultz also said that events in Poland in the past year "strike at the heart" of the Helsinki process. "As free nations, we cannot turn our backs on the Polish people's struggle to realize the promise of Helsinki," he said.

At the news conference, Mr. Shultz also said that Spain's new prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, had accepted an invitation from President Ronald Reagan to visit Washington in June.

He urged Spain's new government to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but indicated willingness to separate the issues of membership in the alliance and a U.S.-Spanish defense treaty.

Spanish officials told Reuters that such a formula would enable Madrid to ratify the treaty, which allows the United States to use military bases on Spanish soil in return for defense guarantees and military aid.

The government has sought modification of the treaty because it was negotiated on the assumption of full Spanish membership in NATO.

The Socialist Party froze its vote in NATO when it came to power two weeks ago and said Spain would not ratify the bilateral defense treaty unless the United States agreed to change the Soviet bloc, and the Mideast.

Mr. Shultz said neither side now

## Walesa Held 9 Hours, Preventing Address to Supporters in Gdansk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**GDANSK, Poland** — Martial law authorities took Lech Walesa away from custody Thursday, just hours before he planned to address a memorial ceremony for Polish workers killed in violent protests in 1970 and 1981.

Mr. Walesa, leader of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, returned home Thursday night about nine hours after he was detained, his wife, Danuta, said. She said he would talk to reporters Friday.

Mr. Walesa said the police brought her husband home but "gave no official explanation. But we assume (they took him) because they wanted to keep him away from the monument," she said.

He had planned to address his supporters at a monument outside the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk that was built to commemorate the scores of people killed in a 1970 food riot.

The authorities prevented large gatherings from taking place Thursday by swamping the center of Gdansk with riot police, backed up by water cannons and armored cars.

They went into action briefly twice, first using a volley of tear gas to disperse a couple of hundred people near the shipyards and later firing concussion grenades to clear several hundred who tried to march to the monument after a Mass.

The official news agency PAP said the anniversary of the 1970 riots passed "in peace, deep thought, seriousness and undisturbed work."

It said leaflets calling for demonstrations had been ignored by most workers, who went quietly home.

"Only a small group of people with their irresponsible behavior tried without success to disturb the mood of seriousness and start unrest," PAP said.

Hundreds of workers stopped at a monument to their fallen colleagues outside the shipyards after the plant's afternoon shift change. The workers unfurled red and white banners proclaiming Solidarity, shouted the union's name, and chanted "Free Lech! Free Lech!" After about 15 minutes, witnesses said, the workers dispersed peacefully.

Mr. Walesa had intended to call on Solidarity followers to non-violently pursue the movement's goals and ideals.

On Thursday morning, police asked Western journalists to leave the area outside the 10-story apartment building where Mr. Walesa lives.

At least half a dozen Western correspondents and more than a dozen of their Polish assistants and photographers were detained by authorities in the hour after Mr.

Walesa was taken away by plainclothesmen.

After Mr. Walesa was taken away, government and police officials denied he had been arrested and said he would be home soon.

The government's chief spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said, "I can only confirm that he has been neither detained nor arrested."

A police spokesman in Gdansk said, "He was not arrested."

Polish radio later said that Mr. Walesa had been taken to a department of the local people's council, which administers business and is responsible for running a misdemeanor court.

Mr. Walesa had rejected summonses to appear at the provincial prosecutor's office Wednesday and at the provincial finance office Thursday morning.

Mr. Urban, asked if Mr. Walesa had been taken to the prosecutor's office for ignoring the summonses, said, "He had a certain business issue to settle, but not in the prosecutor's office. There is nothing sensational about it. He will be home soon."

Warsaw radio said Mr. Walesa was to have been questioned about suspected financial irregularities in the Gdansk office of Solidarity, of which he was chairman. The radio report noted Mr. Walesa's failure to heed the summons and said, "Evidently he had reasons not to. As they say, politics is one thing, money is another."

The official news agency, PAP, repeated Tuesday that official authorities had uncovered "many irregularities" in handling of the chapter's funds, drawn from membership fees, donations and proceeds from artistic events. PAP said that "responsibility for the disclosed irregularities rests upon members of the Gdansk chapter board."

The martial law government had reinforced Gdansk's police and riot police garrisons heavily. Twice

on Tuesday, convoys of 12 to 15 trucks and armored personnel carriers, armed with small-bore cannons, moved around the city in a show of force. On Wednesday, the trucks and personnel carriers, along with water cannons mounted on wheeled vehicles, patrolled the city's streets.

Solidarity's underground leaders had called for peaceful public demonstration Thursday — the first anniversary of anti-martial-law violence at the Wujek coal mine near Katowice, southern Poland, where nine striking miners were fatally injured in clashes with police.

On Wednesday, street demonstrations in Gdansk in which one person was slain.

■ **U.S. Criticizes Detention**  
In Washington, a Reagan administration spokesman said Thursday that the Polish government's move to prevent Mr. Walesa from making a public speech "must raise doubts" about its commitment to national reconciliation, United Press International reported.

"The announcement that he had been temporarily detained in our minds raises serious questions about the government's intentions, and if he had been prevented from speaking publicly today, it must raise doubts about the desire of the Polish authorities to seek national reconciliation," the spokesman said.

■ **Poland Bans Broadcasts**  
The British Broadcasting Corp. said in London that Poland on Thursday began jamming all British radio transmissions in the Polish language, Reuters reported.

Interference previously restricted to shortwave transmissions was extended and attempts were being made to block all broadcasts in Polish, the BBC said. The jamming was coming from inside Poland, it added.

## 'Relaxed' Martial Law Tightens the Screws

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

**WARSAW** — Far from easing martial law, the legislation that Poland's rulers have put before parliament to "suspend" military rule not only keeps sweeping state powers but also gives the authorities even harsher weapons against dissent.

Coupled with the framework of legislation enacted in recent months, the suspension of martial law actually creates a permanent legal system out of what had been a set of emergency measures.

Among the recent bills is one which punishes those who cannot justify how they make their living, branding them "social parasites" liable to be forced to do government-chosen menial tasks.

The package of bills now before parliament, scheduled for approval Saturday, contains measures shifting to the penal code what had been some of the key weapons of martial law. The printing and distribution of anti-government leaflets, films or tapes is now a criminal act, as is "causing public disorder or disturbance" and wiretap recordings can now, for the first time, be used as evidence in court.

While Poland's martial-law ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other officials have been saying

ing for some time that emergency powers would be retained, what surprised foreign diplomats was how these powers had become institutionalized.

The measures include procedures for the summary dismissal of any worker who "sows disorder" in his factory, presumably by demonstrating, organizing or complaining. Similarly, students can be expelled from school.

Anyone who is dismissed and does not find a job may also be labeled a "social parasite" and be sent to fix roads or, perhaps worse, lose their apartment.

Factors that have been militarized will retain a special character. Their workers cannot quit unless the employers let them. Key coal mines, factories and transport facilities will remain under military commissars. Military courts and summary procedures will be retained for anything involving threats to public order or the economy.

While the internment of political prisoners is to be halted, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said some of those now interned might be rearrested on political charges.

The legislation is studded with catchall phrases, assuring that any part of martial law can be imposed anywhere, at anytime, and that decisions made under martial law will be legally binding. The legislation explicitly keeps the key provision of the original martial-law decree, Article 6, which empowers the authorities to make any "decisions necessary to protect public security, the interest of the state and of citizens."

"This is even worse than what went before," a young government worker said. "They are establishing a Stalinist system. Even in the '30s they were not supposed to use tape recordings in court."

Not long after the outlawed Solidarity trade union movement failed in its call for demonstrations on Nov. 10, it became clear that officials were not talking about lifting martial law but, rather, suspending it.

There were interviews in Trybuna Ludu, the Communist Party paper, and on television with people who said that it was perhaps too soon to end martial law, that they feared for their safety, feared chaos in the streets and factories. Soon the officials were saying they must heed this groundswell of public opinion.

The tapering of enthusiasm for ending martial law, many diplomats believe, came from a feeling on the part of the generals that the party did not have the strength to end it. One of the most remarkable facets of the Solidarity era was how swiftly the party, theoretically the repository of all political power, fell apart.

For Poland's rulers, it seems, the biggest difficulty in ending martial law is that they do not appear to have much of anything to replace it.

## Begin, U.S. Envoys Confer on Lebanon Talks

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, Thursday after publicly declaring his optimism that Israel can achieve an agreement with Lebanon that will "ensure the fruits" of the war in Lebanon.

Mr. Begin met with the two U.S. diplomats for more than two hours Thursday afternoon amid continuing speculation that he would back down on his insistence that some of the negotiating sessions on

a troop withdrawal from Lebanon be held in Jerusalem.

Optimism about the negotiations was also fueled by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who attended the meeting in Mr. Begin's office and who spoke earlier of a "breakthrough" in the deadlock.

While touring Israeli-occupied areas of Lebanon, Mr. Sharon told reporters, "We are today very close to the commencement of political and security negotiations — direct ones — between Lebanon and Israel which will ultimately pave the way to peace with a second Arab state."

Uri Porat, Mr. Begin's chief spokesman, said after the meeting

Thursday that "substantive issues" surrounding the negotiations were discussed and that they would require a new decision by the Israeli cabinet when it meets Sunday.

(The Beirut radio, quoting Western diplomats in Beirut, said Israeli and Syrian forces would withdraw from the mountains east of Beirut within a month. The Associated Press reported from the Lebanese capital.

(The radio gave no details. But Beirut newspapers said the latest U.S. proposals involved simultaneous, phased withdrawals starting in the mountains.)

Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper returned to the Middle East this

week in a renewed U.S. effort to break the deadlock over beginning negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops from Lebanon. The major block appears to be Israel's insistence, set out in a cabinet decision Nov. 28, that the talks be held in Beirut and Jerusalem.

The American diplomats were expected to propose measures to skirt the Jerusalem issue. There has been speculation that the proposals would include "shuttle diplomacy" by the U.S. envoys between Beirut and Jerusalem and later talks in Europe or possibly Washington.

Speaking to the 30th World Zionist Congress earlier Thursday, Mr. Begin said Israel would do "everything" to reach an agreement with Lebanon, adding that "there are grounds for hope that we will reach this agreement."

The prime minister also repeated Israel's demand that all Palestinian Liberation Organization forces leave Lebanon before there is a simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops.

The speech was Mr. Begin's first since the death of his wife, Aliza, on Nov. 14.

He made a strong appeal for continued Israeli control of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and continued Jewish settlement of the territories — an issue that has divided the almost 700 delegates to the Zionist congress as much as it divides Israel.

On Wednesday, a majority of the delegates voted for a resolution proposed by supporters of Israel's opposition Labor Party calling for a peace settlement based on a "territorial compromise," a euphemism for return of much of the West Bank to Arab control. Formal adoption of the resolution, however, was blocked by parliamentary maneuvering that continued Thursday in an effort to reach a compromise settlement.

■ **More Fighting in Lebanon**  
Machine gun and mortar battles in northern Lebanon and killings in the mountains east of Beirut shattered two 24-hour-old peace agreements Thursday, taking four

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Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel addressing delegates of the World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem Thursday.

## Moscow Reaffirms Its Conditions For Withdrawal From Afghanistan

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union, apparently reacting to speculation abroad that it is looking for a way out of Afghanistan, issued a strong reaffirmation Thursday of earlier conditions for the withdrawal of its troops.

The statement said the continuing strife there on the United States and Pakistan.

An editorial published prominently in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, offered no support for recently reported suggestions that Moscow has shown signs of flexibility or given encouraging signals on negotiating an end to the Soviet Union's three-year military intervention in Afghanistan.

On the contrary, Western diplomats found the editorial — the first major Soviet statement on Afghanistan in more than a year — to be as rigid as any in the past.

In addition to the usual charges that the war was entirely the work of the United States and its allies, Pravda suggested that the Soviet side has actually demonstrated restraint by not pursuing rebels

across the border, presumably into Pakistan or Iran.

The Soviet-backed Kabul regime, Pravda said, "tries to see to it that the crisis does not spread wider. It does not use its lawful right of pursuit of the bandit formations when they are returning to their foreign operational bases."

The comment seemed to carry an implicit threat to Pakistan that Soviet troops might start raiding Afghan rebel camps there. The threat was coupled with the charge that the Pakistani government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has been deliberately delaying United Nations-sponsored negotiations on the Afghanistan issue in order to extract maximal military aid from Washington.

"If the process of a political settlement is developing extremely slowly, this is above all because the leadership of Pakistan behaves inconsistently," Pravda said.

General Zia said in New York last week that he had sensed a "hint of flexibility" when he met the new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, at the funeral last month of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

But the Pakistani leader said the

Russians continued to pose a hurdle to a settlement with their insistence that the Pakistanis negotiate directly with the Soviet-installed Afghan regime, which General Zia does not recognize.

General Zia's comments coincided with reports from the United Nations that the Soviet Union has given encouraging signals to a UN plan for a phased withdrawal of the estimated 105,000 Soviet troops, the installation of a coalition government to include rebel leaders, and amnesty for the 3.8 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran.

Pravda, however, declared that the "revolution" in Afghanistan is irreversible. It said any political settlement would have to include an end to "outside interference" — by which the Soviet Union means purported Western control over the rebels — and direct negotiations among Pakistan, Iran and the Kabul regime to guarantee an end to cross-border attacks.

Since these conditions were first set out, Pravda said, "nothing has changed in this principled Soviet position."



Jordan's King Hussein leaving Hawaii en route to Washington talks. Page 2.

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■ The European Parliament has rejected a European Community budget measure designed to give Britain an \$850-million refund on its contribution. Page 2.

■ The dollar weakened substantially as rumors of a realignment in the European Monetary System rattled exchange markets. Page 11.

■ Wondering how to keep children amused during the holiday school vacations? A calendar of events this weekend. Page 8W.







## Senior Reagan Aides Won't Fight Big Rise In Pentagon's Budget

By David Hoffman and Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — The senior administration officials who challenged the Pentagon's ambitious expansion plans last year in a hard-fought internal budget battle have backed down this year in the face of President Ronald Reagan's determination to continue the defense buildup in his 1984 budget.

The result is that Mr. Reagan has decided to send a budget to Congress next month that advances his goal of a larger military. He is under no illusion that the Pentagon should not be exempted from budget-cutting.

Mr. Reagan has said repeatedly that the military buildup is more important than the need to control record-breaking deficits.

"He has made his position very clear and it is the same position in private as it is in public," said a senior administration official, who asked not to be identified.

Some Reagan aides say they believe that the Republican-controlled Senate will take the lead in trimming the costly military buildup. Even if this happens, they emphasize, there is no certainty that Mr. Reagan will accept anything more than cosmetic cuts in the Pentagon budget.

White House officials foresee no repetition of last year's in-house fight over military outlays. In that confrontation, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger convinced the president not to scale back his military buildup, as was advocated by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. Reagan has not approved final military spending decisions,

but given the inclination of key administration officials not to make a big issue of it this year, the general course the president will take is all but assured, these officials said.

Still, Mr. Reagan must resolve two outstanding issues that could result in somewhat smaller military outlays:

• The so-called "deflation dividend." Some administration officials believe that because the pace of inflation has slowed, fewer dollars are required to maintain the same real growth rate in Pentagon outlays. Thus, they think Mr. Reagan can keep his promise for at least 7-percent growth in the military budget with less money than was envisioned last year.

The Pentagon is still resisting the idea.

• Whether Mr. Reagan should respect the ceilings projected for broad categories of military spending in fiscal years 1984 and 1985 in last summer's budget resolution. The president declared in July that he would abide by the overall budget ceilings but not by the specific military levels.

The Pentagon is standing firm with the view that Mr. Reagan should not restrict military spending to the levels the resolution prescribed, but other officials think the president should not break them.

In both these issues, however, the amount of potential savings is modest for fiscal 1984. If the president decided both to adopt the inflation adjustment and to stay within the budget resolution, he would realize about \$10 billion in 1984 savings from previously projected levels, officials said. This would become \$18 billion by 1986 and \$25 billion by 1988, they added.



Three Teamsters union presidents have been convicted: from left, Dave Beck, James R. Hoffa and Roy L. Williams.

## Teamsters Are Burdened With New Problem

By William Serrin

NEW YORK — The conviction of Roy L. Williams, the Teamsters union president, on charges of conspiracy and fraud in a bribery case brings a substantial new problem to a union already burdened with difficulties.

Mr. Williams is a combative man, and although he is 67 and ill with emphysema, he has given no hint of stepping down. U.S. laws say a union leader convicted of crimes of such seriousness must resign, but they allow the appeal process to be exhausted first. This suggests that Mr. Williams, whose term expires in 1986, could stay in office for some time.

But whoever heads the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, it is clear that the union, founded 83 years ago, faces enormous new problems. For decades it has been characterized by secrecy, violence, nepotism and illegal actions.

Two of the five men who headed the union, Dave Beck and James R. Hoffa, served prison terms. Mr. Hoffa disappeared in July 1975 and is presumed to have been murdered.

Trucking deregulation has thrown the industry into confu-

## President's Conviction Adds to Woes Of Deregulation, Membership Losses

Labor experts said the Teamsters fitted the classic definition of a business union: one interested in improving wages, benefits and conditions through collective bargaining, not political action or reform of society.

Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, has said it is wrong to characterize the union as corrupt. He has unsuccessfully sought to have the union return to the labor federation, from which it was expelled in 1957 for corruption.

Mr. Williams has said the union's reputation is unfair. He said it was "the best in the world."

Yet H.W. Benson, executive director of the Association for Union Democracy, which seeks to improve union democratic practices, said the union was highly corrupt and that dissidence was almost impossible in the organization.

Mr. Benson also rejected as a myth the widely held view that union members support their leaders and ignore corruption because the union provides relatively high benefits. A union driver today can make a salary of perhaps \$30,000 to \$40,000.

New organizing efforts at bringing industrial workers and public workers into the union do not seem to be showing significant success.

Arthur E. Imperatore, who heads A-P-A Transport of North Bergen, New Jersey, said unemployment in the trucking industry was at 40 percent and that Mr. Williams had shown an ability to understand the industry's problems. In this, he suggested, Mr. Williams seemed similar to Mr. Hoffa, who Mr. Imperatore said was often reasonable in bargaining.

But Ken Paff, a leader of the dissident group, called for Mr. Williams to step aside. He said the conviction "reconfirms our view that he is not worthy to head the union."

In Cleveland, a union vice president, Jackie Presser, said: "Our union will continue as a vigorous and effective representative of working men and women."

## Unemployed to Get Surplus Food After Appeal From Detroit Mayor

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Jobless city residents are expected to begin receiving surplus food from the federal government by the end of the month, after an appeal for aid from Mayor Coleman Young.

Mr. Young announced Wednesday that Detroit has been certified to receive surplus foods obtained by the Agriculture Department under its price support program. The federal government, which has already begun distributing surplus cheese and butter, is also likely to make available fruit juice, bread, flour, spaghetti, macaroni, rice, oatmeal and vegetable oil, the mayor said.

As well as his call last week for surplus food, Mr. Young asked Michigan Governor William Milliken to declare Detroit in a state of emergency because the state's depressed economy makes it likely that many people may go hungry this winter. The governor has yet to act on the request.

Mr. Young estimated that 25 percent of Detroit's 1.2 million residents are unemployed and as many as a third ill-nourished and on welfare.

## Viking 1 Lander On Mars Stops Transmitting Data

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — The Viking 1 lander on Mars, Earth's last robot outpost on another world, has not communicated with its home base at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here since last month, the U.S. space agency says.

But the problem seems to be only a misaligned antenna on the vehicle and the agency is "fairly confident" it can be put back on target, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration facility said Wednesday.

Engineers hope to boost the radio signal to the ship and bounce it off Mars' surface and onto the skewed antenna. That would give Viking's on-board computer enough new instructions to put the antenna on track. The spokesman said the lander has been operating on Mars since 1976 despite a minimum design lifetime of 90 days on the planet's surface.

The lander has been monitoring Martian weather and periodically photographing the terrain to search for changing conditions. It is supposed to transmit its data to Earth once a week but has not done so since November.

Naples Woman Has Quints

United Press International

NAPLES — Gabriella Casale, 32, gave birth to quintuplets in a Naples clinic Wednesday. Doctors said she had taken fertility drugs.

## Studies Find Many May Feel Tipsy Even Sipping Nonalcoholic Drinks

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The American Psychological Association, in a survey of studies on alcoholism, says it has found support for the idea that people can feel tipsy even if their drinks contain no alcohol.

"Whatever a person feels when he or she takes a drink is a combination of physical effects and psychological beliefs about alcohol," said the association, quoting Barry R. Burkhardt, a psychologist at Auburn University in Alabama.

Laboratory experiments conducted by G. Alan Marlatt, a University of Washington clinical psy-

chologist, indicated that such expectations may affect aggressive behavior and sexual inhibitions.

Men in a laboratory setting became more aggressive and more sexually aroused when they were drinking tonic water, but believed the drinks contained vodka. When they thought they were drinking only tonic water, but were really drinking vodka and tonic, they became less aggressive.

The association said the research may help provide ideas on how to deal with some of the approximately 10 million problem drinkers in the United States.

## Congress Urged to Act On 'National Disgrace' Of Homeless in U.S.

By Iver Peterson

WASHINGTON — Congress has been urged to help the growing number of homeless Americans, displaced by unemployment and neglect, whose problems of cold, hunger and joblessness were described as a "national disgrace."

In the first congressional hearing on homelessness in the United States since the Depression, the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development heard Wednesday of a growing legion of former mental patients pushed out into the streets of rural families forced out by spreading suburbs, and of jobless, homeless families "voting with their feet" in search of new employment.

Mayor Ted L. Wilson of Salt Lake City said: "I think we're dealing with nothing less than a national tragedy and a national disgrace. We have a hell of a mess on our hands out in our cities."

The committee heard witnesses estimate the number of homeless Americans at half a million to two million. In some older, urban areas, as many as 30 percent are former mental patients. Many others are young men who had existed on the edge of poverty in the best of times, and who have been forced onto the streets by the persistent economic recession.

Carol Bellamy, president of the New York City Council, said the average age of the homeless men seeking room in the city's expanding number of shelters last year was 36, and most were under 40; half were high school graduates and a fifth had some college education.

She said: "For 100 long, we have believed that homeless people prefer to live on the streets. In most cases, this is simply not true. Most do not prefer subway cars, doorways and park benches to clean beds. They do not want to rummage in garbage cans instead of having three meals a day."

A 1980 New York state ruling held localities in the state constitutionally responsible for sheltering homeless men, a mandate New York City has extended to homeless women. As a result, New York's expenses in caring for the homeless have grown from \$6.8 million in 1978 to \$38 million for the current fiscal year.

Major Paul Kelly of Cleveland, head of the Northern Ohio Salvation Army, said: "This holiday season we reflect on the story of the Nativity. We ponder how an innkeeper could have asked Mary and Joseph to reside in an animal stall. Yet there are thousands of Americans, men, women and children, that would welcome straw for a bed and the warmth of the barest of shelters."

Al Long, also from Cleveland, said he lost his house after losing his job in a metal plating shop. His wife and children had to go to his sister's while he lived for five weeks at a Volunteers of America shelter. The group eventually hired Mr. Long at low wages and the family now has a modest home, but the experience stuck with him.

"I heard from some of the other testimonies that people think some of those people out there don't want to work, but there's 80 percent of us that do," he told the committee.

Bob Hayes, lawyer for the National Coalition for the Homeless, said: "If 1 percent of the homeless people in America were displaced by earthquake or other national calamity, a national emergency would be declared. But in the face of this emergency, the nation sleeps."

Witnesses urged Congress to move beyond the \$50 million for emergency shelter and food that was approved by the House on Tuesday.

## 2 U.S. Journalists Are Questioned by Soviet Prosecutor

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Two U.S. correspondents in Moscow were summoned Thursday to a state prosecutor's office in a move apparently designed to warn foreign journalists against contacts with dissidents and Jews who seek to emigrate to Israel.

Robert Gillette, 39, of the Los Angeles Times, and Walter Wisniewski, 37, the chief correspondent of United Press International, were called in to testify in a case against a Jew who had appealed earlier this year to President Yitzhak Navon of Israel.

Mr. Gillette was questioned for more than three hours while Mr. Wisniewski was held for two and a half hours. A U.S. Embassy official was present at the two sessions. The case seemed to focus on Yuri Medvedkov, a geographer, who was one of a group of 13 scholars who wrote a letter to Mr. Navon in February.

"They kept asking me to confirm the validity of the details in our story," Mr. Wisniewski said after the interrogation. "I said the story speaks for itself and I could not discuss any details of how we gather information in Moscow."

Mr. Gillette said he told the officials that he viewed the interrogation as "an attempt to harass Western correspondents and discourage Soviet citizens from talking to them."



A gene transplant created a mouse, bottom, nearly twice the size of an ordinary mouse.

## Scientists Transplant Gene of Rat, Succeed in Producing Large Mice

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

NEW YORK — For the first time, scientists say they have transplanted genes from one animal species to another and effected profound changes in growth. Mice were given rat genes and grew to twice their normal size.

Collaborating scientists from four major institutions transplanted a specially modified gene for rat growth hormone into fertilized mouse egg cells, which were then implanted in foster mother mice, it was reported. Some of the mice born from these experiments produced huge amounts of the foreign growth hormone and grew at faster than normal rates.

"This approach has implications for studying the biological effects of growth hormone, as a way to accelerate animal growth, as a model for gigantism, as a means of correcting genetic disease and as a method to farm valuable gene products," the scientists said in a report in Thursday's issue of Nature, a scientific journal published in London.

In a separate announcement, the four institutions said the experiments "point the way to a new era in genetic engineering" from which important practical as well as scientific effects could be expected.

At least one mouse has passed the transplanted gene to some of its progeny, showing that the effects may be perpetuated, the report said. This raises the possibility that future extensions of the technique could lead to the development of animal species with unusual new traits.

Such animals might be used in what the scientists called "gene farming" to produce commercially useful amounts of special substances such as human hormones or blood products valuable to medical practice. The blood factors used by hemophiliacs to control bleeding could be one such example.

But the main implications of the research are for investigation of some key issues of modern biology.

The report tells of a new technique for modifying a gene so that it is likely to be activated in animals of the foreign species to which it is transplanted. Further-

more, the report said, the degree of activity of that foreign gene can be modified to some extent simply by giving the animal zinc in its diet.

The scientists described their technique as a "powerful approach to the study of gene regulation and the genetic basis of development." These are among the most important topics of biological research.

"Applications of this technology in large farm animals may have practical consequences, allowing the production of important biological products, such as hormones, not previously available or available only in limited amounts," said the announcement of the work released by the institutions.

"Also, the ability to accelerate growth rates in domestic animals could have beneficial effects by increasing the yield and quality of meat and milk. An especially important advantage is that the injected genes should be passed to the animal's offspring, which, in turn, are likely to produce large amounts of the desired gene products."

"Finally," the announcement said, "the discoveries presented in this paper will provide productive lines of experimentation in laboratory animals, allowing new approaches to the study of gene expression, which is one of the central themes of modern molecular biology and should lead to a better understanding of both congenital diseases and cancer."

Authors of the report are Richard D. Palmiter of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of Washington; Ralph L. Brinster, Robert Hammer and Myrna Trumbauer of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Michael G.

Rosenfeld of the School of Medicine, University of California at San Diego; and Neal C. Birnberg and Ronald M. Evans of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California.

The research workers emphasized that the technique was not likely to be applied to humans. Only about a third of the mouse embryos actually retained the foreign gene.

The possibility of such gene transplantations is one of the body pursued recent developments made possible by the techniques known collectively as recombinant DNA technology, or gene-splicing. In the last few years, scientists have demonstrated that genes can be transplanted from one animal species to another.

But scientists have found it extremely difficult to transplant such foreign genes in a way that results in their becoming active in the animals that receive them.

The new technique reported in Nature has produced the first dramatic effects achieved in this way in any mammal, the scientists said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Asking Japan to Share

Foreign trade — and specifically trade with Japan — seems to be emerging as the central issue in this early phase of the U.S. presidential election. Senator Robert Dole of Kansas offered a few sharp remarks Wednesday on the possibility that a "limited" trade war might be required to focus Japanese attention on American complaints. The trouble with a limited trade war, like other kinds of limited war, is that it sometimes runs beyond the limits. But Senator Dole, a Republican, was trying to tell the Japanese that if they fail to work toward reasonable solutions, they risk highly unreasonable solutions.

The senator offered that thought on a day that provided a rich and full display of horrible examples of what might come next. The steel industry was back in Washington, shrieking as usual about the awful injustice of allowing effective competition into the U.S. market. Earlier this fall, in response to steel imports from Europe, the Reagan administration extended the European steel cartel and its market-sharing formula to the United States. It was hardly a triumph for the principles of the free market. But the cartel covers only European steel, and now the American companies want similar protection from the Japanese producers. If they get it, we will presently begin hearing from them about the unfairness of competition from South Korea, Taiwan, Mexico and so forth.

Meanwhile, the two houses of Congress

were debating other sorts of restrictions. Should the steel and concrete for federally aided highway repairs be limited to American products? Should Toyota and Datsun automobiles be barred from the United States under a so-called local-content rule? Both of these ideas are utterly misguided. But if they are not enacted this month, they will be back in January, big as life, in the next Congress.

What should Japan's new government do? First, it needs to begin negotiating, seriously and rapidly, on some of its own highly visible import restrictions. Mr. Dole mentioned the Japanese quotas on beef and citrus fruit. Second, and more important, the new Japanese government needs to ensure that the rise in the yen's exchange rate continues.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Recalling The Legacy Of Weimar

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Bonn, so the saying goes, is not Weimar. The implication being that Germany's second experiment in democracy is more successful than the first.

It certainly is, and not only because the tempestuous and troubled Weimar Republic lasted a scant 14 years, whereas West Germany's Federal Republic is now well into its fourth decade.

Yet the specter of Weimar hangs hauntingly over West Germany these days and will continue to do so in the weeks and months ahead.

There is, first, the coincidence of the 50th anniversary of Weimar's mortal agony in the fall and winter of 1932 and the *Machtergreifung*, Hitler's ascent to power as chancellor of the Reich on Jan. 30, 1933.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Message From Lebanon: Delay Can Be Deadly

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — The foreign minister of Lebanon, Elie Salem, has been in Washington sounding a simple theme in tones of urgency approaching desperation: There is a better chance today than for many years to rebuild a real Lebanese state, but the chance will be lost if foreign armies do not leave the country soon.

"For us," he said, "delay in withdrawal is synonymous with the destruction of the country." There are compelling reasons for that view. The destruction of the last eight years has sickened Lebanese of all communities. A political consensus has started to take hold, a general desire for President Amin Gemayel and his government to succeed. But if foreign armies remain, favoring and arming different factions, the government will lose what credibility it has; people will tend to look to their own communities again for protection.

Mr. Salem blamed no foreign villains. He said Lebanon was responsible for its own troubles in the past. Its "weak state," he said, had in effect invited the conflicting regional parties to move in: first a "huge Palestinian armed presence," then the Syrians, finally the Israelis.

"Israel is the key now," he said. Syria has signaled that it is ready to pull out if Israel commits itself to leave. The 8,000 PLO fighters remaining in northern Lebanon are dependent on the Syrians and would follow them.

But Israeli forces continue to occupy the southern third of Lebanon, and there is no sign that they will be leaving soon. They are dug into winter quarters. Moreover, reports from southern Lebanon say they are taking a number of steps to support local factions and minimize the influence of the central Lebanese government. Israel is arming not only Major Saad Haddad's forces but

other local militias. The obstacles to Israeli withdrawal are political. Israel achieved the two objectives of its invasion of Lebanon, as successfully stated by Prime Minister Menachem Begin: to clear PLO forces from a zone 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the border and to remove the PLO from Beirut. But now the Begin government has further aims. As the price of withdrawal, it asks that the Lebanese government negotiate in Jerusalem and establish a degree of normal relations with Israel.

Like other Lebanese officials, Mr. Salem said it was not politically possible for the Gemayel government to take those steps now. "We must maintain our national consensus," he said. "We are part of the Arab world."

"Rationally," he added, "it doesn't make sense for the Israelis not to withdraw. Israel wants security, and we are ready to go very far in that. Israel wants a strong Lebanese central government and that depends on withdrawal. Negatively, if sectarian troubles continue under Israeli occupation, that will be dangerous for Lebanon and Israel."

Mr. Salem is a political scientist. He was dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at the American University in Beirut from 1974 until he became foreign minister two months ago. So I asked him whether he was being politically realistic: Would not any occupying power try to use its position to obtain political concessions? "Yes," he said, "but wise states also know they must resist the temptation to carry a political advantage too far. Israel is a very strong power. It can stay if it wants. But if you have power and

use it to crush others, you may be planting the seeds of revolution for your children. In the use of power you have to be not smart but wise."

Skeptics argue that the Begin government has even further-reaching political objectives in staying in Lebanon: It wants to prevent any progress on the Reagan plan for Palestinian-Jordanian peace with Israel for at least six months; then the United States will be into an election campaign and the plan will be dead.

But Mr. Salem spoke of the affirmative possibilities. "This is the moment to establish a civilized order in the Middle East," he said. "I'd say to the Israelis, 'It's time to go beyond political theology.' I'd say to the Palestinians, 'It's time to go beyond political ideology.' The possibilities are there. But if you cannot solve a problem as ready for solution as Lebanon's, there is no chance for peace."

He said repeatedly that no outside power could really manage the complexities of Lebanese society, with its many religious communities, and that anyone who tried was likely to be burned. When I asked him to which community he belonged, he said, "My religion is Lebanese. I learned later that he is Greek Orthodox."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Help, Not Cheers, for Zia

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan presented his hosts with two problems during his recent visit to Washington. The first is the simpler: He needs help in shielding a vulnerable country from being clawed by Soviet invaders of Afghanistan. But his martial law regime indulges in some clawing of its own. It would be unfortunate if American misgivings about his highhandedness at home were obliterated by President Ronald Reagan's eagerness to give Pakistan the support it needs on a threatened frontier.

That threat persists. Afghanistan is unopposed after three years of occupation; a puppet regime in Kabul continues to outrage Islamic insurgents who control most of the countryside. The danger is that expected Soviet generals, now commanding 100,000 troops, will strike at real or imagined guerrilla bases and supply lines in Pakistan.

One deterrent is the American aid to Pakistan: a \$3.2-billion package, half of it military and including 40 top-of-the-line F-16 warplanes. The political cost is high. Congress has accepted General Zia's spongy disavowal of nuclear ambitions, thereby weakening sanctions against proliferation.

And the sale of advanced fighters impelled India to turn to France for a matching fleet of Mirages, notching up a traditional rivalry. These costs will be amply repaid if they hasten a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The benefit for the new Soviet leadership is obvious. Ending this miserable war

would remove a thorn in East-West diplomacy, mollify Islamic nations and help befriended China. The new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, was not chatting about the weather when he met General Zia for nearly an hour after the Brezhnev funeral.

The outlines of a settlement are in sight. Afghanistan would have to resettle 2.8 million refugees now in Pakistan, which for its part would have to agree to close its borders to guerrillas. The harder trick is to restructure the Communist regime in Kabul so that power is shared with leaders acceptable to insurgents. A UN mediation effort is apparently stuck at this thicker.

President Zia needs encouragement as he tests Soviet intentions. A Soviet pullback from Afghanistan would shrink the perimeter of empire and reverse a Communist coup. That is a prize worthy of determined diplomacy, and General Zia knows it. What is missing is a willingness on his part to permit in Pakistan what he asks of Afghanistan: guarantees for a scorned opposition.

To deplore the harshness of the Zia regime is not to indulge in righteous perfectionism. Pakistan is not a primitive country and its legal tradition is hardly undeveloped. The use of martial law to cripple civil courts and cow the opposition is a worse stain than the refusal to hold elections. Necessity has made President Zia a strategic partner; Americans should give him a hand, not a bouquet.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Opposition to Nakasone

If all the opposition parties were "alarmed" by the emergence of the Nakasone cabinet for its presumed inclinations, the first explicit, official reaction came last week at the national convention of the Komeito party.

Chairman Yoshikatsu Takekiri said that if the new cabinet should "move against the establishment of political ethics, Japan's peace orientation, and the development of freedom and democracy," then the party will firmly oppose it.

According to Mr. Takekiri, the new cabinet "gives the impression that it tolerates the notion of constitutional amendment." Another source of doubts entertained by Mr. Takekiri and his party about Mr. Nakasone's cabinet is "the circumstances under which it was formed." By this, Mr. Takekiri undoubtedly refers to the fact that Mr. Nakasone acted like an agent for Kakuei Tanaka, the Lockheed trial defendant who wields considerable power behind the scenes.

We can appreciate this suspicion, which is shared by all other opposition parties. But we are not certain as to why Komeito is dubious about constitutional amendment. No constitution is unalterable. And ours certainly provides for procedures for amendment, which respect the principles of democracy.

— THE JAPAN TIMES WEEKLY (Tokyo).

### Sacrifice in Mexico

Mexico's new president, Miguel de la Madrid, has wasted little time in taking some firm steps to deal with his country's serious economic crisis. Mr. de la Madrid has served notice on his fellow citizens and on the international banks to which Mexico is deeply in debt that they must both make sacrifices if the Mexican economy is ever to grow again.

Mexico's dealings with about 1,400 international banks and credit institutions have received more attention than some of the domestic austerity measures that the new administration has imposed, but that is understandable. The figures involved are massive; Mexico's foreign debt of more than \$80 billion is the largest in the world.

But the banks are not the only ones feeling the pinch. The day after Mr. de la Madrid took office, he ordered Mexico's government-run oil company to double the price of gasoline immediately. The next day, he announced a 1983 budget that includes both severe cuts in spending and dramatic tax increases for all but the poorest Mexicans.

As if that were not enough, the new government announced last week that currency controls will be lifted, and a new exchange rate for the Mexican peso will become effective Dec. 20. That almost certainly means another devaluation, so the money Mexican workers earn will be worth even less.

The dilemma international bankers face in dealing with Mexico's request for more time to pay its debts is difficult. But it pales in comparison to the hardships that Mexican workers and consumers face. At least Mr. de la Madrid is asking everyone to share the burden.

— THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

### A Welcome Sign

Agreement is reported from Amman between Jordan and PLO representatives on a joint negotiating program toward the return of the West Bank and Gaza to Arab hands. It is a welcome sign, one of very few, that Middle East diplomacy is not receding into the deep sleep that has overtaken so many previous attempts to bring Arabs and Israelis to the table.

— THE GUARDIAN (London).

## The MX Is More an Attractor Than a Deterrent

By Herbert Scoville Jr.

The writer, former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and deputy director for research of the Central Intelligence Agency, is author of "MX: Prescription for Disaster."

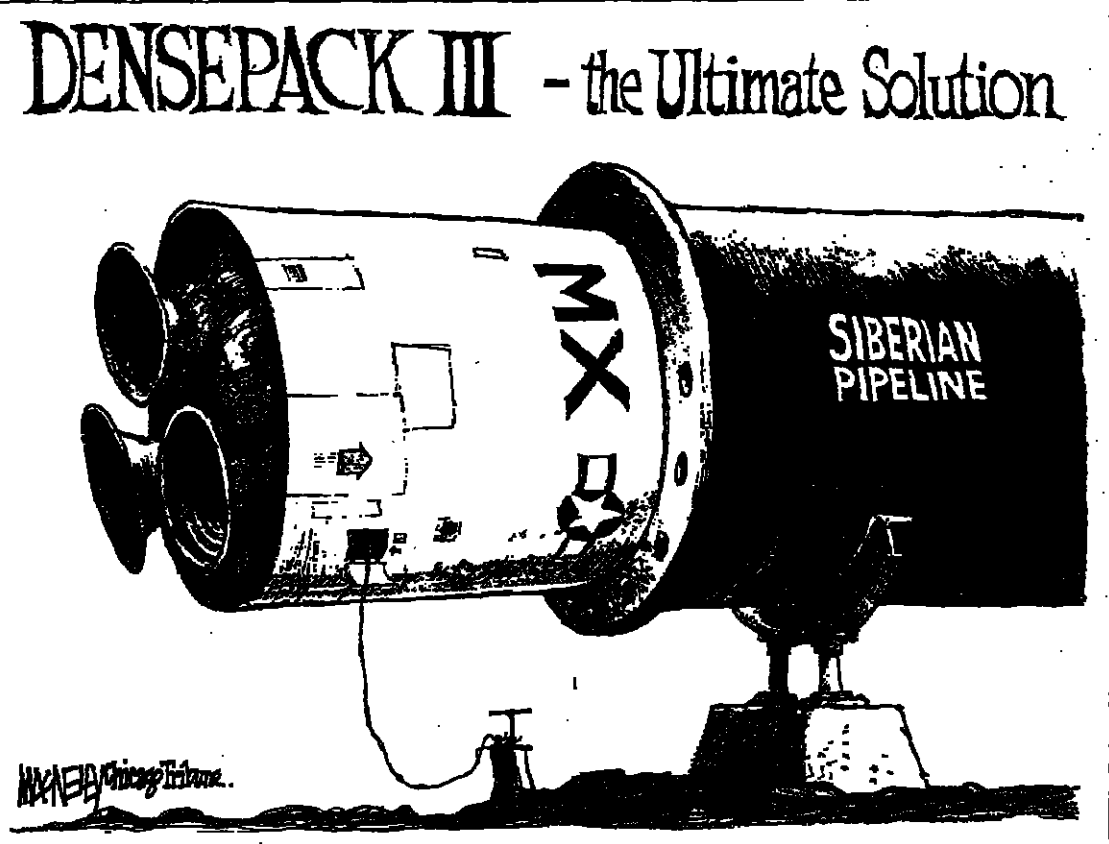
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's claim that the MX missile is necessary to bolster the United States' deterrent threat against Soviet nuclear aggression is a distortion of the basic concept of deterrence — the notion that no nation would launch a nuclear attack because the consequences of a possible retaliation, not against their strategic nuclear missiles but against their other military and industrial targets, would be totally unacceptable.

In fact, the MX would not act as a deterrent — it would attract a Soviet attack, not deter one. The administration argues that without the MX, which it seeks precisely in order to be able to de-

stroy the Soviet land-based intercontinental missile force, the United States cannot continue to deter an attack against its land-based missiles. What President Ronald Reagan does not acknowledge is that a missile threat that is designed to threaten the Soviet land-based deterrent can only provide incentives for Moscow to launch first or on warning that a U.S. attack is under way. For surely the Soviet Union would gain more by destroying MX missiles than by allow-

ing the United States to wipe out the Soviet missile force.

Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger has repeatedly stated that the MX to be a first-strike weapon. Instead, he argues that it would be used only in retaliation for a Soviet first strike. But Soviet defense planners cannot rely on such a statement any more than the United States would rely on such a promise coming from Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov.



## 4 Simple Ways to Save Millions of Poor Children

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — James Lind, surgeon to Her Majesty's Navy in the 18th century, made the remarkable observation that the ships that sailed and performed well were those whose sailors were scurvy-free, and that those whose performance was lackluster were riddled with the disease. Dr. Lind's subsequent advice to the Admiralty to feed the sailors limes helped make the British fleet the most powerful on the high seas.

On occasion, simple discoveries can turn a tide. The author Ivan Illich never tires of pointing out that the greatest medical advance in centuries was when surgeons decided to wash their hands between operations. UNICEF, in its newly published annual report, "The State of the World's Children," announced another breakthrough, at least as important as either of the above. It is the discovery of oral rehydration therapy. The Lancet, the leading British medical journal, has described it as "potentially the greatest medical advance of this century."

Oral rehydration is a means for curing children's diarrheal infection, the biggest killer among the children of the developing world. The cure comes in a small silver foil packet and can be marketed for 10 cents. It is, by light years, far more effective than the present method of dealing with the dehydration that follows severe bouts of diarrhea, which is to hospitalize the child and feed it intravenously. In practice, sophisticated medical facilities are often unavailable and five million young children die each year from dehydration.

The contents of this silver packet can change all that. It contains a simple mixture of sugar and salt, but in the critical proportions of eight to one. When mixed with water and given to the ill child to drink it enables the body to increase the rate of absorption of fluid by 2,500 percent. Recovery then is usually fast and straightforward.

Actress Liv Ullmann, a UNICEF ambassador-at-large, made the point here that if it were announced that there had been discovered a cure for cancer that would save five million lives a year, it would be front page news. Why, she said, can't this 10-cent packet get such media treatment? UNICEF's difficult job today is to persuade people that so much

can be done for so many at such a minimal cost.

The agency's report is full of simple but powerful ideas. Three others are worth a mention. The first is immunization. Measles, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio and tuberculosis claim another five million children a year in the Third World. In recent years scientific advances have been made in producing vaccines that can be stored in hot climates. Refrigeration is no longer necessary. It is now a question of making effective use of community organization and paraprofessional medical workers to immunize every child.

Another theme, even more basic, is the promotion of breastfeeding. Where breastfeeding has gone down sharply, infant mortality rates have sharply increased. Mothers who bottle-feed spend scarce funds on buying

infant formulas, and then, too often, use unsanitized bottles and contaminated water.

UNICEF and the World Health Organization have led a campaign to control the irresponsible promotion and marketing of formulas. They reckon if they could change attitudes on breastfeeding they could save one million infant lives a year. The baby food companies for years resisted those who criticized them. Now some of the companies have come round to accepting the 1981 World Health Assembly's code on practices and, privately, the president of one of the largest offenders has admitted they ignored far too long the evidence piling up against them. Yet still the code is breached, to some extent by the multinationals but mainly by indigenous Third World companies.

The final suggestion in UNICEF's

report is the mass use of simple growth charts to be kept by mothers in their homes. These enable the mother to monitor regularly her child's weight and height and to see the warning signs that suggest her child needs special attention or extra food. One recent study showed that almost 60 percent of mothers whose children were unimmunized believed that their children were growing normally — this would change that.

James Grant, UNICEF's executive director, reckons that to promote all four of these ideas would cost only a few dollars a child a year. Within a decade, he says, they could be saving the lives of 20,000 children a day.

One day, when the world has put these ideas into practice it will all seem so obvious. Like surgeons washing their hands, but right now it is UNICEF's dream and a battle to be fought.

— INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ter for Chile. Without General Pinochet and his followers, Chile and America would have to deal today with second Cuba. If this is what Mr. Chavkin wants for Chile, he should first have a close look at Cuba, as I have, where no progress is visible more than 20 years after the revolution.

G.E. FREDERIC.

### Social Insecurity

Regarding "Europe Hampered More Than U.S. by Economic Rigidity in Facing Recession" (H.T., Dec. 3):

John Vinocur's article is a timely and important piece. However, I take issue with his emphasis on the negative aspects of Europe's "expensive social security mechanisms" in terms of their effects on a more rapid economic recovery in the United States than in Western Europe.

While it is true that any institutionalized means that regulates the rights and obligations of employers and employees will make change in the economic system more difficult, these same mechanisms have guaranteed a higher level of social stability than one finds in the United States. Health

insurance and unemployment benefits (even for those just leaving school) have provided a "net" of security. An unemployed person can still eat, pay rent, and receive medical treatment. He remains a part of the society. In turn, this has bound the work force even more closely to the system and insured its support.

In the United States, there is more cause for concern. Facing a quick economic recovery, what is being created is a social class of people increasingly alienated from the system. Without a social net of support, and stigmatized by an ethic that accuses the man or woman unable to hold a job, the unemployed in the United States remain unintegrated elements of the society and can pose a threat through anti-social behavior.

Yes, the social-service mechanisms of Western Europe are expensive and may be a factor preventing the sort of quick adaptability to economic recovery that characterizes American business. Nonetheless, what they have brought instead is a maintenance of social cohesion, an element contributing to the quality of life that is not to be found in the United States.

MARION ALEXIS.

Nogent-sur-Marne, France.

## Dec. 17: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Political Trial in Berlin

BERLIN — The new Moltke-Harden trial has become as much a question of national interest here as was the Dreyfus case in France. Herr Harden, who professes to divulge a series of secret scandals, is a man of modest means. His real name is Wilkowski and he is a Polish Jew by origin. Behind Herr Harden, it is stated, stands Herr von Holstein, the man with tiger eyes, the same who for years was the fearless silent schemer at the Foreign Office. It was he who was credited with having accomplished the downfall of Bismarck. In endeavoring to do the same with Prince Bülow, at the time of the Algerias Conference, Herr von Holstein was defeated by his rival and forced to resign.

### 1932: Collection for Needy French

PARIS — The woman's auxiliary of the American Legion has announced that toys hitherto given at the annual Christmas-tree party will be dropped this year, because of greater need for food and clothing. All available funds will be applied toward the 287 Christmas packages to be sent out next week to homes in Paris and in the country. While some gifts have been made in cash and materials for the packages, the auxiliary said that supplies were far below last year's receipts. Besides the children who have no one except the Legion to act as Santa Claus for them, there are 139 mothers who need warm clothes. The auxiliary asks for gifts of discarded clothing, as well as for toys and food.

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# Beneath Indonesia's Stability, Seeds of Unrest

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — About 10,000 people gathered at a square in central Jakarta last March 18 for a rally by Indonesia's ruling Golkar coalition when fighting broke out in the crowd. Before the night was over, rioting and arson instigated by youths shouting Islamic slogans had spread to other parts of the city, and troops were called in to quell the disturbances.

Eight months later, critics of the government cite what has become known as the Banteng Square incident to support their contention that it is not well governed, and that the country is in a seemingly stable government of President Suharto, who has held power in this sprawling archipelago of 150 million people for the past 16 years.

There is a social explosiveness here, said a prominent dissident, Abdul Halim Nasution, a retired army general.

It was perhaps with this in mind that the religious affairs minister,

H. Alamsjah Ratu Prawiranegara, last month summoned council members of the Islamic, Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist and Hindu religions to sign a joint statement that he said was meant to help reduce possible unrest connected with a session next March of the People's Consultative Assembly.

The assembly is scheduled to elect Mr. Suharto, running unopposed, to another five-year term. He also wants it to ratify his declaration that the already tame political opposition parties must no longer be based on religion, but only on the official state ideology.

Indonesian generals assumed the nation's executive powers in March 1966 following mass killings and detentions that took place after a failed coup, blamed on the Indonesian Communist Party. When Mr. Suharto succeeded President Sukarno the next February, he launched a development-oriented "New Order" to replace his predecessor's revolutionary philosophy.

Although Indonesia remains strongly attached to the non-aligned movement, U.S. and Indonesian foreign policies closely coincide, and the United States staunchly supports Mr. Suharto, who made a state visit to Washington in October.

On the surface, Mr. Suharto, 61, seems stronger than ever. Rebellions against Jakarta's rule have been put down in East Timor, Irian Jaya on New Guinea and the north Sumatran province of Aceh. Hundreds of Moslem agitators have been arrested, and trouble-making student groups have been suppressed.

At the same time, Mr. Suharto has steadily pursued economic development. Per-capita income of \$560 last year lifted the country out of the ranks of the world's poorest nations. Potential rivals have been kept at bay as Mr. Suharto deftly has played them off against each other.

The army's loyalty has been maintained through the parceling

out of government posts and money and various "extrabudgetary enterprises."

While even opponents see no threat to Mr. Suharto and no immediate prospect of an upheaval, they point to festering resentments that could pose challenges in the future. The world recession is hitting Indonesia harder than expected, and the estimated 50 percent of the population that still lives in poverty may face tougher times.

Besides opposition to Mr. Suharto's secularism from militants among the 90 percent of the population that is Moslem, there appears to be growing resentment of religious and ethnic minorities — particularly Christians, who hold some important government posts, and Chinese businessmen, who dominate the private economy through symbiotic relationships with Indonesian generals.

Other grievances against Mr. Suharto's rule include the army's role in political life, deeply ingrained corruption, the govern-

ment's control of political parties, the rubber-stamp parliament and lack of basic freedoms.

"Freedom of the press doesn't exist here, and so many human rights cases are not known," said Mulya Lubis, a legal aid lawyer. Although most of the communist political prisoners of the 1960s have been released, he said, "in some respects things are even getting worse." He cited a new defense bill that legalizes the military's "dual function" in civil administration.

"I think there is very much opposition in the country" to Mr. Suharto, said a newspaper editor, "but there's almost no way to measure it. No one can criticize the president, and anyway no newspaper can publish" such criticism.

"The government considers the important thing is to promote growth, but it neglects the necessity to promote the democratization process and honor human rights," said Adi Sasono, director of the Institute for Development Studies,



President Suharto

who was once a student activist against the Sukarno regime. He added, "Western countries should realize that their aid is going to a corrupt regime. It's like pouring water into a bamboo basket."

## U.S. Law May Block Westinghouse Sale of A-Plant Parts to China

By Milton R. Benjamin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Frustrated by U.S. laws that have blocked the sale to China of two large atomic reactors, Westinghouse is seeking the Reagan administration's permission to sell the Chinese \$20 million worth of components for a smaller, Chinese-built nuclear power station.

According to documents filed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Westinghouse has applied for an export license to sell China a variety of pumps for use in its 728 project, a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant to be built on Hangzhou Bay not far from Shanghai.

But the problem, commission sources said this week, is that the equipment that Westinghouse is proposing to sell to China includes two primary reactor coolant pumps, which under the 1978 U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act cannot be exported to China until the two countries enter into an agreement of nuclear cooperation.

Since China shows no inclination to agree to international safeguards on all its nuclear facilities as the U.S. act requires, the latest Westinghouse effort to supply atomic power equipment to China appears likely to be no more successful than its earlier bid to sell it two 900-megawatt reactors.

equipment because of their refusal to agree to place all their atomic facilities under international safeguards.

Jiang Shengjie, an official of the Chinese Ministry of Nuclear Industry, said during a recent visit to Washington that China intends to seek commitments from countries to which it sells nuclear materials that the materials will be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

He was not willing, however, to discuss China's adamant refusal to submit its own nuclear facilities — which at this point are dedicated almost exclusively to nuclear weapons production — to international inspection.

Because of the stalemate between the United States and China over the inspection issue, Chinese sources recently have resumed hinting they will probably buy the two 900-megawatt reactors that Westinghouse had hoped to build in Guangdong province from a French-British consortium.

"It looks as though the Chinese are about to give up and turn to the French on that one," said Dwight Porter, a former U.S. ambassador to Lebanon who is Westinghouse's representative here.

In some ways, Mr. Porter said, Westinghouse felt working with China on the 728 project would be more important than winning the far larger order for the two power plants.

It would "establish an important political and commercial tie with China," he said.

He said that in blocking the sale of nonmilitary atomic power equipment to China, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act appeared to lock the administration into "what seems to me a very, very stupid foreign policy."

"China has had a nuclear weapon now for 25 years. It has 15 production reactors for plutonium, and it recently tested a delivery system which was a submarine-based ICBM," Mr. Porter said. "Now it's getting around to deciding it needs commercial nuclear power."

State Department sources indicate little likelihood of any change in the U.S.-Chinese relationship before March 1 — the deadline China set for Westinghouse to obtain the export license.

The effort by Westinghouse and other U.S. firms, including Borg-Warner Corp., to sell products to one of the few countries where there appears to be a budding atomic power market has been hampered by charges that China is providing assistance to the Pakistani, Argentine and South African nuclear programs.

All three countries are suspected of interest in nuclear weapons, and all three currently are ineligible to receive U.S. nuclear technology or

### Paris Temperature Record

PARIS — A temperature reading of 12 degrees centigrade (54 Fahrenheit) at 7 A.M. Thursday was the warmest recorded for the date and hour since 1873, the Paris Weather Bureau said.

## Russians Deploy MiG-21s on Islet Claimed by Japan

United Press International

TOKYO — The Soviet Union has deployed MiG-21 fighter-bombers on a disputed north Pacific island in an apparent counter to the stationing of U.S. fighters in Japan, the Japanese Defense Agency reported Thursday.

Agency officials said the placement of about 10 MiG-21s on Etorofu followed the expansion of a runway, which was completed this fall. Etorofu is one of four rocky islets seized by the Soviet Union immediately after World War II. They are claimed by Japan pending a final peace treaty with Russia.

The islands — Etorofu, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Habomai — are the site of a steady Soviet military buildup and are a major sticking point in relations between Tokyo and Moscow. The Russians have stationed several thousand troops on two of the four islands.

The MiG-21s replaced about two dozen MiG-17s, which were withdrawn when runway expansion began late last year, officials said.

Japan has agreed to allow the United States to base about 50 F-16s at Misawa in northern Japan beginning in 1985. Russia has protested Japan's agreement, calling it a hostile act toward the Soviet Union.

## Argentina Said to Seek More Israeli Weaponry

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has ended a three-day visit here amid indications that Argentina would seek to make large new purchases of Israeli military equipment in an extensive re-arming effort following the Falkland Islands conflict.

Mr. Shamir, who met with Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari and President Reynaldo Bignone, said at a news conference Wednesday that his talks with Argentine officials had covered Israel's recent invasion of Lebanon; Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands, which it calls the Malvinas, and the fate of about 30 Israeli citizens who disappeared during the Argentine military's violent campaign against internal opponents in the late 1970s.

The Israeli official avoided comment on the arms trade between Israel and Argentina, which before the Falkland Islands conflict supplied Argentina with some 35 Dagester warplanes, with Israeli-built versions of the French Mirage-3, as well as other equipment.

Government and diplomatic sources said, however, that Argentina's military government perceived Israel as a key part of what has become a large and expensive arms-buying campaign since the loss of the Falklands war with Britain in June.

The military has already committed itself to more than \$1 billion in arms purchases this year by

going ahead with existing contracts and negotiating new buys, the sources said.

The most notable recent delivery has been of nine new French Super Etendard fighter-bombers, each with a complement of the Exocet missiles that proved effective against British warships in the conflict. Argentina has also received spare parts and other equipment from France, and has bought 10 Mirage fighters from Peru and 12 Xavante tactical and support planes from Brazil, according to official reports and diplomatic and military sources.

The armed forces are also expecting delivery of four modern frigates from West Germany beginning in March and hope to complete a contract for 27 Kursarier light tanks from Austria, according to official reports.

Diplomatic sources added that Argentina has purchased three commercial copies of the Hercules C-130 military transport plane from the Lockheed Corp. in the United States, and is expected to buy spare parts for its other transport planes from Lockheed. The planes are meant for military use, but do not fall under the U.S. arms embargo against Argentina, the sources said.

Former President Leopoldo Galtieri told a recent interviewer that Argentina arranged to buy 22 more Dagester planes from Israel during the Falklands conflict, according to a transcript of the unpublished conversation made available here. But diplomatic



Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, left, chatting Monday with Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari of Argentina. Mr. Shamir spent three days in the Argentine capital.

sources, while confirming the report, said it was not clear whether Argentina's air force had received the planes.

Argentine military spokesmen have refused to discuss the arms purchases and have denied most reports of new deals, even when they were announced by the sellers.

Although there appears to be little prospect that military leaders will soon turn their weapons on British forces on the Falklands, the armed forces are reported to remain concerned about the potential of a conflict with Chile over the ownership of three small is-

lands near South America's southern tip.

### Fighter-Bombers From France

Argentina has purchased 14 Super Etendard fighter-bombers from France, Reuters reported Wednesday from Buenos Aires, quoting the independent news agency Dyn.

Dyn quoted informed navy

sources as saying that some of the planes were already in Argentina, while the rest were expected to be delivered within the next few days.

France lifted its embargo on arms sales to Argentina in August, and last month an Argentine cargo ship left the port of Saint Nazaire for Buenos Aires with an unspecified number of Exocet missiles and five Super Etendard aircraft.

## Brandt Panel Warns Rich Nations Must Act Quickly to Help the Poor

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The Brandt Commission warns that the world's wealthier countries will have to move boldly and quickly to augment credits available to the poorer and developing nations if a worldwide economic collapse is to be avoided.

Summarizing the views of the commission's headliner Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, recommended Wednesday that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund increase the pools of capital they have available for developing

countries and provide easier loans to these nations.

Speaking for the 21 nations of the panel, whose official name is the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, Mr. Brandt also urged creditor nations to write off all debts owed by the poorest countries.

Mr. Brandt has attempted to foster dialogue between the wealthier Northern Hemisphere nations and those in the Southern Hemisphere by arguing the cause of economic interdependence. He stressed the urgency of the situation as he reported on a three-day meeting here with 14 members of

his commission from rich and poor countries.

"The global economy has indeed slid into a recession, which has begun to resemble the Great Depression of the 1930s," he said after expressing sorrow at the failure of international agencies to put into effect the reforms that had been recommended by the commission in its 1979 report, "North-South: Program for Survival."

Mr. Brandt said that, as the developing countries have depleted capital and exhausted lines of credit, their ability to import has fallen by \$100 billion, setting off a sharp drop in the exports of industrial countries. "If the South, which buys 30 percent of the exports of the United States alone, cannot find more resources, the North will be unable to revive its industries," he said. "By the same token," he added, "the exports of the developing world will continue to languish without markets."

"As the stalemate deepens, the danger of political instability and upheaval grows proportionately," Mr. Brandt warned.

He proposed specific remedies for what he said was an immediate but short-term crisis of confidence in international finance. Essentially, he suggested that all countries attempt to expand resources and take interdependent actions.

## Worthington C. Miner Dies; Was TV Producer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Worthington C. Miner, 82, a leading producer in television's early days and the creator of programs including "Studio One," "The Play of the Week" and "The Ed Sullivan Show," died Saturday.

Mr. Miner's activities included acting, directing and producing on both the Broadway stage and television. Starting with "Up Pops the Devil" in 1929, Mr. Miner directed more than 80 plays in about 10 years. While at CBS, he created "Studio One," the television version of "The Goldbergs," "Mr. I Magination," a children's show, and "The Toast of the Town," with Ed Sullivan as master of ceremonies.

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## DOW CHEMICAL FRANCE SENTENCED FOR DEFECTS IN ITS ROOFMATE SYSTEM (SUBSTRATUM FOR WATERPROOF ROOFING)

Notice made pursuant to a court decision

The following text is an extract of the judgment entered against DOW CHEMICAL FRANCE (D.C.F.) by the 6th District Court of Paris on October 6, 1982, in the presence of all parties.

"...D.C.F. introduced its product and process ('Roofmate') and ensured their eligibility for insurance coverage by having them meet the requirements of the provisional rules of the Bureau des Syndicats, even though it had not mastered the waterproofing-insulation techniques for roofs and terraces, had no experience in this field (...) nor any technical services available, and merely distributed documents drafted in the United States by Dow Chemical Company despite the fact that this process had been used without success in the United States.

"...By introducing on the French market, under the protection of the world-famed DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, a technical process unit for its intended use, D.C.F. committed a fault which is the source of the disorders in this particular case, and for which it must make reparations. According to the experts' opinion, also shared by the Court, the faulty design which renders D.C.F.'s specifications book valueless is the basic cause of the disorders and it is therefore proper to find D.C.F. entirely liable despite the installation errors noted by the expert and to order it, in addition, to compensate them for the prejudice they have suffered. Furthermore, the judgment and enforcement of Article 700 of the New Code of Civil Procedure as amended are deemed to be sufficient compensation for said prejudice.

"D.C.F.'s obstinacy in endlessly repeating the same arguments of defense declared inadmissible by numerous legal decisions which are final and considered as res judicata justifies the provisional enforcement..."

The above is a true extract of the original.

Albert CASTON  
Attorney-at-Law, LL.D.  
Bar of Paris

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**Dow Jones Averages**

Ind	28,923.12	Up 10.12
Ind	2,892.31	Up 1.01
Ind	289.23	Up 0.10

**Standard & Pools Index**

Comp	1,100.00	Up 10.00
Ind	110.00	Up 1.00
Ind	11.00	Up 0.10

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

Ind	100.00	Up 1.00
Ind	10.00	Up 0.10
Ind	1.00	Up 0.01

**Market Summary, Dec. 16**

**Market Diaries**

NYSE	100.00	Up 1.00
AMEX	10.00	Up 0.10
AMEX	1.00	Up 0.01

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Ind	100.00	Up 1.00
Ind	10.00	Up 0.10
Ind	1.00	Up 0.01

**NYSE Index**

**NYSE Most Active**

Ind	100.00	Up 1.00
Ind	10.00	Up 0.10
Ind	1.00	Up 0.01

**AMEX Most Active**

Ind	100.00	Up 1.00
Ind	10.00	Up 0.10
Ind	1.00	Up 0.01

**Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
100.00	100.00	100.00	Ind				100.00	100.00	100.00	Ind				100.00	100.00	100.00	Ind			
10.00	10.00	10.00	Ind				10.00	10.00	10.00	Ind				10.00	10.00	10.00	Ind			
1.00	1.00	1.00	Ind				1.00	1.00	1.00	Ind				1.00	1.00	1.00	Ind			
0.10	0.10	0.10	Ind				0.10	0.10	0.10	Ind				0.10	0.10	0.10	Ind			
0.01	0.01	0.01	Ind				0.01	0.01	0.01	Ind				0.01	0.01	0.01	Ind			

**U.S. Aerospace Sees Sales Drop**

WASHINGTON — Spurred by a sharp drop in sales of civil aircraft, this year's overall aerospace industry sales will fall slightly below the 1981 level, for the first year-to-year decline since 1972, according to the Aerospace Industries Association.

The industry group said Wednesday that sales would total \$63.3 billion in 1982, down \$190 million from 1981. Preliminary figures show that 1982 sales of civil aircraft will plunge to \$11.2 billion from \$17.4 billion last year.

Karl G. Harr Jr., president of the association, attributed the 36-percent decline — to the lowest level since 1978 — to the recession and financial hard times for the world's airlines.

The decline in sales of civil aircraft was partially offset by a substantial increase in military sales, to \$22.8 billion from \$19.2 billion in 1981, and by increases in sales of missiles and space-related equipment, also largely military. These reflect Reagan administration policies, Mr. Harr said in his annual year-end review and forecast.

The sharp decrease in sales of civil aircraft — particularly commercial transport — will have a significant effect on the industry's export sales, despite record levels of military exports, he said. Total exports in 1982 are estimated at \$15.2 billion, down \$2.4 billion from 1981. The big dip was in civil sales, which fell \$3.3 billion to \$10 billion. Military exports will be up \$1 billion to a record \$5.3 billion.

Mr. Harr said the association expects sales to rebound in 1983 to a total of \$69.3 billion.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
100.00	100.00	100.00	Ind				100.00	100.00	100.00	Ind				100.00	100.00	100.00	Ind			
10.00	10.00	10.00	Ind				10.00	10.00	10.00	Ind				10.00	10.00	10.00	Ind			
1.00	1.00	1.00	Ind				1.00	1.00	1.00	Ind				1.00	1.00	1.00	Ind			
0.10	0.10	0.10	Ind				0.10	0.10	0.10	Ind				0.10	0.10	0.10	Ind			
0.01	0.01	0.01	Ind				0.01	0.01	0.01	Ind				0.01	0.01	0.01	Ind			

(Continued on Page 12)

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هكذا من الأهل



December 17, 1982



Krahn

# The Many Faces of Christmas

by Stanley Carr

**S**PECIAL rewards go to Christmas travelers, whether they are abroad or in their own country. Experiencing the holiday season as a tourist brings sights and sounds that will linger through many Christmases to come. Following is a selection of holiday attractions for travelers.

## Vienna

Many cities offer a variety of music at Christmas but in Vienna it is the music of the masters, superbly played and sung by the smallest village choir or the stars of the State Opera, the Volksoper. With the exception of Christmas Eve, when the city becomes silent, the State Opera is offering a repertoire that includes "The Nutcracker," "The Magic Flute" and "Der Rosenkavalier." The Volksoper has an opening night of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" next Monday and on Tuesday children will enjoy an afternoon performance of "Hansel and Gretel."

The Vienna Boys' Choir will fill the chapel of the Hofburg with its melodious treble and soprano voices every Sunday and on Christmas Day, Dec. 26, New Year's Day and Jan. 2. Everyone must be seated by 9:25 A.M. when the choral high mass begins. It ends at about 10:45, just in time for the first coffee and pasty of the day.

The main shopping streets, Kärntner Strasse, Mariahilfer Strasse and Graben, are decorated, and from the traditional Christmas market in front of the City Hall, close to the tree presented by one of the Austrian provinces, floats the scent of candy apples and *lebkuchen*.

For those interested in the memorabilia of Christmases past, an annual exhibition of figures, paintings and creches can be seen in the City Hall until Dec. 26. Next Thursday night is set aside for readings and music of the season in concert halls and churches.

The city's New Year's Eve Carnival Balls range from neighborhood events to the grandest, the Imperial Ball in the Imperial Palace, where long evening gowns and tails or tuxedos are required. Ticket information is available from Wiener Kongresszentrum Hofburg, A-1014 Vienna (tel. 5736.66).

## London

Prince Andrew having pushed the button that illuminates its decorations, Regent Street is now an arch of twinkling color — and traffic jams — every evening. The lights also signal the start of a medley of Christmas concerts and entertainments, as well as carol services in the city's ancient churches. At the towering Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square, carols will be sung every evening.

A traditional British Christmas might start with a visit to the Players Theatre at Charing Cross for a Victorian pantomime — that fairy-tale entertainment in which the "principal boy" is always played by a woman — on Dec. 24, followed on Christmas with morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral. A visit to the Play-

ers also leaves time for midnight service at, say, St. Bride's, Fleet Street. The crib will be blessed at a carol service in Westminster Abbey at 2 P.M. on Christmas Eve and a similar event takes place in St. Paul's at 4. Choral singing is a delight in London. In the days leading up to Christmas, choral concerts will be given at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and the Royal Festival Hall on the South Bank and the Royal Albert Hall.

Visitors attending events outside London may need a rental car, for British Rail is notorious for its reduced service over the holidays. (No London subway service on Christmas Day; no rail service anywhere on Christmas Day and on Dec. 26.) And in Britain the break is a long one this year, with Dec. 27 and 28 and Jan. 3 and 4 tacked onto the weekend holiday dates. Many restaurants and some shops will be closed on these dates. Theaters remain open — but not on Christmas and New Year's Day.

## Mexico City

Although Santa Claus in illuminated form can be seen riding with his reindeer across the roofs in downtown Mexico City, it is the Magi who traditionally bring children their Christmas gifts — on Jan. 6, Three Kings Day — and throughout the season kings in a variety of costumes parade around the streets. No other city in the world has more lights, and even with the current economic problems it plans to be as happily lit up as always, with the Lottery Building on the Reforma probably offering the best show of all.

In the main square, the Zocalo, the lights outline every detail of the cathedral and the National Palace. Poinsettias (named for Joel R. Poinsett, a U.S. ambassador to Mexico in the 19th century, who introduced the flower to this country) are massed in banks of color.

Finding a restaurant open on Christmas Day will be almost impossible, but Delmonico's in the Zona Rosa, the central shopping quarter, is among the restaurants that cater to visitors on Christmas Eve.

Families celebrate the nine days leading up to Christmas with *pasadas*, parties at which they knock at their host's door, carrying lighted candles, and ask for "room at the inn." The parties always end with the breaking of *piñatas*, a clay pot covered with paper-mache and filled with candies. Visitors can attend a public *pasada* at Tepozotlan, 20 miles north of the city, through Dec. 24 at the Church of San Francisco Javier, which is noted for its gold decorations. It's a good idea to team up with friends to rent a taxi for the evening so you can stay for the re-enactment of the Christmas story and a dinner with music.

## Toronto

The big bonus for visitors is that everything takes place downtown, which remains lively at night. Seasonal activities from city center to harborfront range from cross-country skiing in the grounds of the zoo, "The Nutcracker" at the O'Keefe Center and the "Wonderland of Winter Magic" at Ontario Place, the mammoth island complex of entertainment, with its live

magic shows, ice skating and Santa's Village and Workshop.

There is an extra admission charge for the six-story-high screen showing movies, with wraparound sound, at the Cinesphere. The Harborfront matinee series has lined up a host of children's entertainment, including "The Snow Queen," Dec. 26 to 31 and Jan. 2.

The zoo keeps its hundreds of warmly clad youngsters on Dec. 27 on the annual Christmas treats walk, which bestows goodies not on the children but the animals.

Old-world flavor is provided at Black Creek Pioneer Village, a living museum on the city outskirts where bread and cookies are baked daily in the kitchens of old homes decorated with pine and balsam.

## Rome

During the last hectic shopping days before Christmas and immediately afterward, when stores exchange unwelcome gifts, men dressed up in the traditional garb of mountaineers from the nearby Abruzzi region, Robin Hood hats, rust-colored coats and coarse leggings held in place by cross stripes — roam the streets sounding plangent carols on their bagpipes and collecting offerings. (Alas, most of these make-believe shepherds are known to be crafty suburban types making a quick lira.)

The old adage says "Natale coi tuoi, Pasqua con chi vuoi," meaning "Christmas with your family, Easter with whomever you like." Accordingly, to Romans the approaching season is a period for family reunions and togetherness. Tourists may feel shut out. However, they can get a good glimpse of the Pope officiating in St. Peter's at midnight mass and again on the morning of Dec. 25. The streets are deserted until just before midnight when many Romans, heavy from feasting at home, struggle to St. Peter's or to some other renowned church, like Santa Maria in Araceli on the Capitoline Hill. The bells of the city's 500 churches ring out before quiet falls again; the hush will last all Christmas Day.

Visitors without some local friend willing to offer them hospitality on Dec. 24 will find themselves at the mercy of hotel dining rooms. Restaurants close early and only a few reopen on Christmas Day.

From before Christmas until Epiphany, Jan. 6, many Romans flock to the central Piazza Navona, where a profusion of toys used to be sold at this time of the year. There are still some stands with toys, but the accent of the fair is the lowly, oblong square is now on video games, audiovisual gadgetry, kitsch paintings and statuettes, cheap apparel and plain junk. Those parents who still take their children to the fair make sure they get them back home before midnight because the square is then invaded by roughhousing youths.

Epiphany once was the day when local children would get toys and sweets, but Nordic-style observances with Santa Claus and Christmas trees imported from Yugoslavia and Norway conquered also. Rome's recent reform even struck Dec. 6 off the list of legal holidays.

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# Tom Stoppard: Words, Words, Words and Music

**L**ONDON — The plays of Tom Stoppard glint with wit, good humor, preposterousness, intelligence. While more earthbound playwrights grind axes, his words soar like soap bubbles. Not that his plays are empty — they are sufficiently meaningful to occupy dozens of thesis writers at this very moment — but they tend to float out of the familiar framework of ordinary life.

Now he has written a domestic comedy called "The Real Thing," which opened here a few weeks ago to mixed notices. "Distressingly like

## MARY BLUME

other people's plays," said The Observer, while the Times reviewer, mourned, "Tom Stoppard's play, I regret to say, concerns the sentimental education of a middle-aged playwright and his final discovery of true love."

"Some of the critics looked at the play and recoiled," Stoppard says without rancor. "I have the feeling it's the sort of play people resist quite personally."

There seems to be disappointment that Stoppard has abandoned the trapeze for the armchair, that the dandy wears a baggy bathrobe. Is this the lanky Stoppard whom everyone has loved since "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" was hailed as the most important theatrical event since Pinter's "The Birthday Party"? Of course it is 15 years later.

"I think I've changed a lot," Stoppard says. "I'm still dogged with 10-year-old interviews that chase me around as if I hadn't changed and the world hadn't changed."

Stoppard lives in a spacious home outside London. His wife, Miriam, is a physician and television personality. They have four sons, an ambitious garden and a living room that indicates a serious approach to interior decoration.

He does his writing in the hayloft of an unremittingly modernized stable — large quarters that might belong to one of the new tycoon computer programmers who work from home. He is lean, kindly and, as one might suspect of someone whose work gives a dazzling impression of effortless zest, he is a very hard and slow worker.

"I'm quite pleased if I've done a good page after a 10-hour day," he says.

Stoppard was born Thomas Straussler in 1937 in Zlin, Czechoslovakia, where his father worked for an international shoe company. In 1939, on the eve of the Nazi invasion, the family was transferred to the company's Singapore branch. In 1942, his father sent his wife and two sons on to safety in India, remaining in Singapore, where he was killed. In India, where Tom went to an English-language school, Mrs. Straussler married an English officer named Stoppard and at the end of the war the family took up a middle-class life in England.

The fact that his first two years were spent in Czechoslovakia has troubled Stoppard ever since. Only a foreigner could use the language so well, goes the cliché, adding an obligatory reference to Nabokov and Conrad, and a recent interviewer who must have the hearing of a bat even detected a Middle European inflection in his voice. This, says Stoppard, is all nonsense: "English was my first language."

On the other hand, since he reacts to the opportunity to make a pun the same way some people grab for salted peanuts, he has jauntily referred to himself as "a bounced Czech." And while he may rightly consider himself a true blue Englishman, he does get more fun out of the language than the average Englishman might think proper:

*Rosencrantz: What are you playing at?*  
*Guildenstern: Words, words. They're all we have to go on.*

He became a journalist in England's West Country and looks at journalists who don't know Pinter's shorthand with unerring tolerance. "They never get anything right," he says equably, watching the pen falter.

His play "Night and Day" (1978) has been taken as a criticism of journalism. In fact, Stoppard says, it was written with great passion about journalism and his own feelings are expressed in a photojournalist's speech:

"I've been around a lot of places. People do awful things to each other. But it's worse in places where everyone is kept in the dark. It really is. Information is light. Information, in itself, about anything, is light. That's all you can say, really."

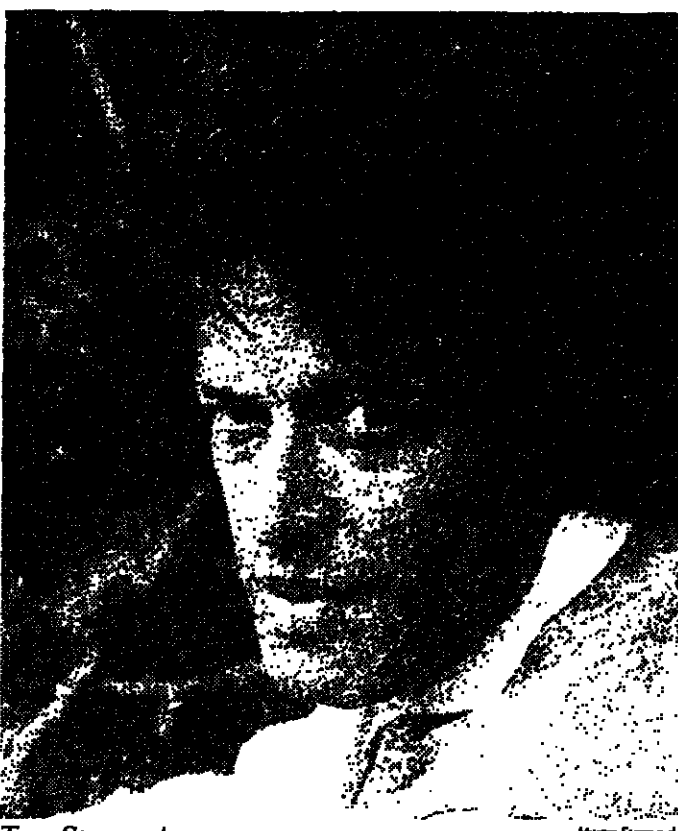
In his only novel, "Lord Malquist and Mr. Moon" (1966), Malquist suggests, "Since we cannot hope for order let us withdraw with style from the chaos." Withdrawing with style, it has been said, is precisely what the younger Stoppard was doing, but if this is so it was because, like the bewildered writer Moon — who wants "to know that there is something going on besides a lot of accidents" — he felt that reality was just outside his perception.

"I cannot commit myself to either side of a question," Moon said. "Because if you attach yourself to one or the other you disappear into it. And I can't even side with the balance of morality because I don't know whether morality is an instinct or just an imposition."

"I was very aware at the time that everyone around me seemed very certain about public situations," Stoppard says. "I never felt I had enough information. I even did a television program, 'Tom Stoppard Doesn't Know.'"

He still doesn't know for sure and suspects that those who claim they do are fools or fascists. "How the hell does one know what to believe?" asks George, the hero of "Jumpers" (1972), a professor of moral philosophy who is engaged in enacting Zeno's paradox with a live tortoise and hare. "How the hell do I know what I find incredible? Credibility is an expanding field... Sheer disbelief hardly registers on the face before the head is nodding with all the wisdom of instant hindsight."

Stoppard's nonchalant disbelief ("I should have the courage of my lack of convictions," he has said) has become a sort of humane skepticism. The notion of individual rights may be a fiction, another professor of moral philosophy argues in "Professional Foul" (1977), but "although



Tom Stoppard.

these rights are fiction there is an obligation to treat them as if they were truths."

"Jumpers" and "Professional Foul" are actually about the same thing," Stoppard says. "In both there is a professor of moral philosophy learning about relativism and absolutism in moral values. The first one is a farce, the second is at last serious."

"Professional Foul" is a television play set in Prague just after the publication of Charter 77 and dedicated to the imprisoned playwright Václav Havel. Another short play, "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour," is set in a Soviet mental hospital for dissidents. Stoppard has also been active in the international artists' human rights group, AIDA.

Nonetheless, a critic of his new play, "The Real Thing," says that Stoppard shows political activism in a poor light and "pours scorn on the idea of commitment." The playwright hero, Henry, does indeed mock activism because he mistrusts it: "Public postures have the configuration of private derangement," he says.

"Henry is only saying that those people who put themselves on the soapbox often have psychological reasons," Stoppard says. "It's about why they are striking attitudes, not what they are striking attitudes about."

"All may very well be unwell but the people who stick their heads up above the parapet to say so may be motivated by some stimulus that is a knight's move — that's a knight with a 'k' — away."

Henry — and Stoppard says Henry speaks for him when he talks about writing — argues against using words for political means: "Words don't deserve that kind of malarkey. They're innocent, neutral, precise, standing for that describing that, meaning the other, so if you look after them you can build up bridges across incomprehension and chaos... I don't think writers are sacred, but words are. They deserve respect."

They also demand vigilance. "Words betray the thoughts they are supposed to express," Stoppard says in "Jumpers." "Even the most generalized truth begins to look like special pleading as soon as you trap it in language."

In "Travesties" (1974) Stoppard's wordplay was so exhilarating that audiences felt quite high. So did he. His work is consistently beguiling and when he was younger he wasn't sure whether he wanted to be a serious artist or a siren.

"When it actually comes to writing one doesn't think about that because one's written the only thing one can," he says now. "Actually, there's not that much difference between the two," he adds.

He once directed a production of "Born Yesterday," but not because he wanted to direct. "I thought — this is so English — that one shouldn't only do the things one wants to do." He didn't learn much from the experience.

"I think one learns most from being in rehearsal in one's own plays. You recognize every nuance of where it's sliding away from you or where it's safe as houses. Learning? It isn't as crisp as that."

There isn't much mystery to stagecraft, Stoppard says, "although if you thought too much about it you wouldn't do certain things." As his plays show, even the most outlandish situations can be made to work.

"You have someone do something and then you work out the problem of how he does it later."

Critics have said, and Stoppard agrees, that his characters are mouthpieces for his ideas. "Broadly speaking, they are more plays of ideas than of character. I think of myself as not doing characters very well, but getting people to argue." On the other hand, he doesn't agree with the frequent criticism that he is weak at creating women.

"I think I do them quite well, I like women a lot. I'm interested in them. I wrote 'Night and Day' partly thinking, 'So I can't write a good woman's part, eh? Well, here we go.'"

He doesn't think he will write another novel, "Lord Malquist and Mr. Moon" having, he claims, sold only 14 copies in England although it did rather well in Venezuela.

"But I don't plan not to. When one is in the process of getting a play on, the idea of writing a novel is very attractive. A novel doesn't change overnight on you and you don't have all the critics sitting in one room reading it at the same time."

If his plays are, like "The Real Thing," occasionally misunderstood, he seems to think that this is the nature of the craft and not the critics' fault. "It's an odd thing with plays," he says. "They're never as easy to understand as the playwright thinks."

# In Cairo's Lively City of the Dead

by Debra Weiner

**C**AIRO — Muhammad Ali, a short, dark, wiry man with a thick black mustache, black woolly hair and a devilishly red shirt, is — like his father and grandfather before him — tomb custodian in the City of the Dead. He jangles a heavy key ring as he explains in a deep, dark voice that as custodian he ministers to the living as well as the dead who inhabit the vast necropolis lying on Cairo's eastern edge.

There is no official census, but 50,000 to 100,000 Egyptians are thought to live in the lion-colored vaults built above ground in tribute to the many lying below. With more than 14 million people crammed into a capital city designed for 2 million, those marking time in Cairo's rooky graveyards, in the shadow of the barren Muqattam mountain range, are considered fortunate.

"Have you ever been inside a tomb?" Ali asks as he leads the way through the blocks of walled-in, one-story, single-family dwellings. Unlike the crazy-quilt confusion of most of Old Cairo, the City of the Dead was laid out in a grid pattern. The dirt streets are wide and straight. It is even relatively quiet, since only bicycles, horses and donkeys are permitted to raise the dust. "If you would like, I can show you one," Ali says, he stops in front of a new stone wall that resembles a crenellated fortress. "No one is buried here yet," he adds, opening the thick wooden, padlocked gate.

Inside the large courtyard, there is what could be mistaken for a simple bungalow. A stairway in the main chamber, however, leads to three rooms below. "The women are separated from the men," Ali explains. The third subterranean room is reserved for children. All the bodies are wrapped in a cloth winding sheet and laid in the appropriate quarters, side by side on the sand floor. "Once 8 to 10 bodies have piled up, there's no more room for the new," Ali says. "That's when we bury the old skeletons in the sand."

"This tomb is very nice," he continues. "Very clean, like a home." For the land and tomb (featuring vaulted roofs and arches), he figures the owner spent 7,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$7,000 on the black market). Ali's companion puts the price at closer to 100,000 pounds. The truth probably lies somewhere between.

Once the tomb is completed, and a thick alabaster slab placed over the stairs, Ali will invite a friend to settle in on the top floor. For 2 to 10 pounds (depending on how close the friend is) and the promise to assist in the grave-digging duties, the new tombdweller gets to live in some of the very rich booby-spacious housing in town. The sepulchers of the very rich boast several rooms, hand-painted tile floors and shaded gardens. Compared with Cairo's many rooftop shanties, crumbling apartment buildings and

hovels alongside the Nile, the poor, one-room, dirt-floor tombs seem luxurious. It is easy, if illegal, to hook up to the electrical network and water lines; only a sewage system is missing.

"Egypt is the only Arab country where people live in the tombs," explains a city-planning consultant who has worked in Cairo for the last year. "The government is ashamed. Officials would like to eradicate them, but they know that the tombs are in much better condition than most of the housing in Old Cairo." An Egyptian friend of the consultant lived a year in the tombs while serving with the Air Force, because no other military housing was available. "More money is spent on tombs," the city planner says, "than on housing for the living."

Caretakers have lived in the cemeteries for centuries, and an occasional pilgrim or sufi mystic temporarily lodged there during the Middle Ages, but they did not become choice housing until after the revolution of 1954 and the Six-Day War in 1967. Huge migrations from the countryside then filled the City of the Dead's mausoleums, estimated by Ali at 6,000 to 10,000.

"At the moment," he says, "all 100 of my tombs are occupied. But in a few months, I should have an opening. Some tomb owners don't want people living in their tombs, and padlock the gate. But I can still let people live there. When the owner comes, I just pull them out. But most owners know how difficult it is to find a home, and are glad to let people stay."

"And not only poor people," he adds. "There are certainly some poor, but also some rich. Some people went to college, became doctors, engineers."

Ali's own tomb is undoubtedly one of the necropolis's nicest. There are flowers and date and *kaffur* trees in his well-tended garden, and a long tiled veranda surrounds the large, several-room vault. He hangs the ring of tomb keys on the living room wall above the television set, then makes himself comfortable on his fruit-green couch. The floor is covered with a hand-woven rug. Several large alabaster pieces engraved with the name of the departed and such statistics as length of life and worldly occupation are set against one corner. His wife, Warda, whom he met through one of his tenants, ("The man asked me if I had a spare tomb; I asked him if he knew of any wives") serves ice-cold Sport Cola while Ali explains that his tomb is at least 50 years old and owned by a very rich family. So far, only six bodies lie beneath his home.

"Sometimes it gets gloomy," Ali admits. "Not because I believe in ghosts or devils. In all these years of living here, I've never seen one. But gloomy because you get to know the tomb owner and his family. They visit on feast days, on anniversaries. You give them coffee; they bring presents for your children. So when they die, and you put them down, well, naturally you feel gloomy."

# A Howl at War, by Allen Ginsberg

by John Curtin

**P**ARIS — Allen Ginsberg recalls his shock that day in 1978 when a friend informed him that it takes 240,000 years for radioactive plutonium to become physically inert.

"I suddenly realized the scale of the horror and the danger and the poisoning," Ginsberg says. "So I stayed up all night and wrote a poem. And in the morning some kids came and said, 'Do you want to get arrested blocking a train full of fissile materials coming out of the Rockwell Corporation Rocky Flats Plutonium Bomb Trigger Factory?' So I said, 'Sure, I'm ready.'"

Ginsberg did get arrested. And he did get his message across: The photograph of him sitting in meditation on the railroad tracks blocking the train appeared in newspapers around the world.

The poem Ginsberg wrote that night in Rocky Flats, Colorado, is called "Plutonian Ode." He read it here last week at UNESCO's international poetry festival, "War on War," when 19 poets from around the world gathered to speak out, through their poems, against war and oppression. Among them were Breyten Breytenbach, recently released by South Africa; Kazuo Shinichi, from Japan; Lawrence Ferlinghetti, the American poet and publisher, and Andrei Voznesensky, the Russian poet.

"Everybody is touched in Russia, too, by the arms race," Voznesensky said. "Everybody has to stop immediately. We can destroy the world 40 times. It is not necessary to destroy it 42 times."

Ginsberg, the last poet to read at the end of a long evening, captured the immediate attention of the large audience when he walked onstage dressed in a blue suit, red shirt and silver tie that sparkled under the spotlight. He plunged into his "Plutonian Ode":

*I yell thru Washington, South Carolina, Colorado, Texas, Iowa, New Mexico, where nuclear reactors create a new Thing under the Sun, where Rockwell war-plants fabricate this stuff trigger in nitrogen baths...*

On a screen behind Ginsberg were projected war scenes: corpses heaped waist-high, weeping women, mushroom clouds and the desolation of Hiroshima. The audience felt that, once again, Ginsberg had made his message clear.

Now 56 years old, he's been doing that since the mid-1950s, when he wrote "Howl!" — an extended cry of anguish that became a kind of manifesto for the Beat Generation. The hippies and flower children of the 1960s followed.

A round midnight, at a post-festival reception, Ginsberg is clutching a plate of potato salad and chicken and exchanging a word with Ferlinghetti in the crowded, noisy room. Obviously tired and hungry, he is willing to answer a few questions.

Is the spirit of the Beat Generation still alive?

"That aspect of it which was meditative, contemplative, healthy, post-smoking, sexualized, tender and good-hearted is obviously still around," he says in one breath. "We made a lot of sense and fused something permanently useful into the culture, specifically a sense of tolerance and openness."

Ginsberg says he has come to UNESCO to "testify in favor of peace." Like Groucho Marx, he feels that military intelligence is a contradiction in terms, but he insists that he's not obsessed by the fear of a nuclear holocaust. In the end, he says, sanity will prevail between the superpowers.

"It's like these two big guys with huge

Continued on page 10W



Allen Ginsberg.

UNESCO Photo Credit



## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK FOR CHILDREN

## AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE, International Puppet Festival (tel: 267.51.11).  
Jan. 21 and 22: Yakshagana Puppet Troupe from India.  
Jan. 21-29: "Clowns," Peter Oldham.  
Jan. 22: "How Ferruccio Got Married," DRAK Company.  
Jan. 22-Feb. 5: "Botanicals & Grumbles," Marionette Theatre of Australia Ltd.  
Jan. 24-29: "Sleeping Beauty," DRAK Company.  
Jan. 25-29: "The Golden Spirit," Puppet and Shadow Art Troupe of Human Province.  
Jan. 26-29: Pantomime, Indonesian shadow puppets.  
Jan. 26 and 29: "The Magic Blue Flower," Puppet and Shadow Art Troupe of Human Province.  
Jan. 27-29: "The Story of Storytelling," "Punch and Judy," Steve Hansen.

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 42.36.18).  
Dec. 18: NO Tonkünstlerchor, Herbert Prikopa conductor and presenter, Carole Dawn Reinhart trumpet (Slovakian), Haydn, Kodaly, special concert for children.  
Dec. 18: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky) Ede Binder conductor, Yuri Grigorovich choreography.

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel: 45.90.50). — To Jan. 2: Holiday on Ice.  
LIEGE, Musée Tchaïkowsky (tel: 42.75.75). — To Dec. 25: "Li Naisance," marionettes of the Theatre Royal Anvers Impérial.

## DENMARK

AALBORG, Aalborg Historical Museum. — To Dec. 31: "The Animals and the Winter."  
COPENHAGEN, City Hall — Dec. 19: Lucia Parade, singing schoolchildren parade through the city.  
MUSICAL — Through Jan. 1: "Runaways."  
NIELSEN, Church.  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 26: "Asterix, Tintin and Other Heroes."  
FREDERIKSHAVN, Bangsbo Museum — To Dec. 31: "Christmas Tree and Toys Around 1900."  
ODENSE, Hans Christian Andersen's House — Daily: Display of Hans Christian Andersen's work.  
RANDERS, Cultural History Museum — To Dec. 31: "Christmas in Romania."  
ROSKILDE, Sønderup Kunsthandværk — To Dec. 27: Christmas exhibition with decorations, homemade woodwork.

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
Barbican Theatre — Dec. 16-Jan. 8:

"Peter Pan" (Barrie), Royal Shakespeare Company.  
Bethnal Green Museum (Cambridge Heath Road E2).  
To Jan. 16: "Wise Toys of Zimbabwe."  
"Spirit of Christmas," display on the traditions of Christmas.  
Churchill Theatre (tel: 460.66.77) — To Dec. 22: "Babes in the Wood," Ian Watt-Smith director, Martin Waddington conductor, Mischke Hardy choreography.  
Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62) — To Jan. 29: "Cannon and Ball," Christmas show with comedians Tommy Cannon and Bobby Ball.  
Levisham Concert Hall (tel: 690.34.31).  
PANTOMIME — Dec. 27-Jan. 29: "Cinderella," with Rolf Harris.  
Little Angel Marionette Theatre (tel: 226.17.87) — Dec. 18, 19, 26-Jan. 9: "Angelo" (Shakespeare).  
Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith (tel: 741.23.11).  
MUSICAL — Dec. 22-Jan. 29: "Nightingale."  
Mayfair Theatre (tel: 629.30.36) — "Poetry's Christmas Circus," glove puppets.  
Olivier Theatre (tel: 928.22.52) — Dec. 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31: "Hawthorne" (Longfellow).  
Windsor Theatre (tel: 437.45.06) — To Jan. 8: "Toad of Toad Hall" (Graham).  
Polka Children's Theatre (tel: 543.48.83) — Dec. 18, 21-24, 27-31: "The Wonderful Lapp," show includes actors, magical illusions and puppets.  
Sanderford Ltd. (52 Berners St. W1) — To Dec. 24: "Doll's House Exhibition, prize-winning entries in a 'Homes and Gardens' competition."  
Saw Theatre (tel: 338.77.27).  
PANTOMIME — To Jan. 8: "Dick Whittington," with Tim Brook-Taylor.  
The Round House (tel: 267.25.64) — To Jan. 15: "The Gingerbread Man" (Wood).  
Wimbledon Theatre (tel: 946.52.11).  
PANTOMIME — To Jan. 29: "Mother Goose" with Larry Grayson and Honor Blackman.  
Young Vic Theatre (tel: 928.63.63).  
PANTOMIME — To Jan. 1: "Robin Hood."

## FRANCE

CRETEIL, Cirque Albert Rancy (tel: 898.58.18). — To Dec. 19: International circus.  
PARIS, Centre Culturel Saadoul (tel: 271.82.30). — To Jan. 2: "One Hundred Years of Illustrated Children's Books in Sweden, 1832-1982."  
Chaillot (tel: 505.14.50).  
MARIONNETTES — To Dec. 25: "Gulliver's Travels" (Swift).  
Cirque Gruss (tel: 245.85.85) — To March: Old-fashioned circus.  
Cirque d'Hiver (tel: 700.12.25) — To Jan. 31.

## GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).  
BALLET — Dec. 17: "Cinderella" (Prokofiev).  
Dec. 26: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky).  
Dec. 29: "Giselle" (Adam).  
Deutschlandhalle (tel: 30.38.43.87) — Dec. 21-31: International Circus.  
Messinghaus am Funkturm, Charlottenburg.  
CHRISTMAS MARKET — To Dec. 19: Includes circus, puppets, theater and cinema.  
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13400).  
PANTOMIME — "Die Verhängliche" (Schubert).  
BALLET — "Pierrot Lunaire" (Schumann).

## HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 22.99.28).  
Concert Hall — Jan. 7-9: "Cinderella" (Prokofiev), Hong Kong Ballet Group.  
Jan. 22-24: Hong Kong Dance Company.  
Recital Hall — Dec. 24-28: Children's films for Christmas.  
Theater — Jan. 18-23: Japanese Film Exhibition '83.

## IRELAND

DUBLIN, National Museum — Through December: Viking and Medieval Dublin Exhibition, with video film of Dublin excavations.  
CHILDREN'S THEATRE — To Jan. 19: "Yakface the Yank and the Spotty Groucher" (Pat Ingoldby).  
Royal Dublin Society (tel: 68.06.45) — Dec. 27: Dog Show.  
Simonscourt Pavilions (tel: 49108) — Dec. 26-Jan. 25: Indoor Funfair.

## ITALY

MILAN, Palazzo dello Sport, 26 Via Tesio.  
FOLK BALLET — Dec. 23-Jan. 2: "Berlioz," Russian Popular State Dance Academy.  
PICOLO Teatro (tel: 87.76.63).  
MIME — Through December: Epieme Douroux.  
Teatro dell'Arte (tel: 86.54.69).  
PUPPETS — To Dec. 19: "The Snow Queen" (Andersen).  
Teatro Lirico (tel: 86.44.18).  
BALLET — Dec. 29-Jan. 2: "Copelia" (Delibes).

## JAPAN

TOKYO, Hakuhinkan Theater (tel: 571.10.03).  
PUPPETS — Dec. 22-23: "Den Little Havfres" (Andersen).  
Korikawa (tel: 811.21.11) — Dec. 23-Feb. 20: Korikawa Great American Circus.

## NETHERLANDS

ROTTERDAM, Ahoy Hall — Dec. 24-30: Christmas Fair.  
UTRECHT, Muziekcentrum Vredenburg — Dec. 28-30: Circus Robert.

## SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Queens Hall (tel: 225.12.01).  
PANTOMIME — To Feb. 19: "Mother Goose."  
GLASGOW, Citizens Theatre (tel: 429.00.22).  
FAMILY SHOW — To Dec. 8: "Merlin the Magician and the Adventures of Arthur" (Stuart Paterson).  
Minghull Theatre (tel: 21.24).  
The Gingerbread Man, Peanuts Theatre Group.  
Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).  
BALLET — Dec. 21-31: "Cinderella" (Rossini).  
STIRLING, MacRobert Arts Centre (tel: 61081).  
PANTOMIME — To Jan. 22: "Jack and the Beanstalk."

## SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, National Theatre — To Dec. 21: The Beijing Opera Troupe from the People's Republic of China.

## SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN, Schlosskeller — Dec. 17-19: "Die Wurzelskinder," puppet theater.  
WINTERTHUR, Waaghaus — Dec. 17-19: "Little Match Girl," puppet theater.  
ZÜRICH, Bellevue — To Jan. 2: Circus Conelli and fairy-tale train ride.  
Freiestrasse (tel: 251.88.30) — Dec. 22, 23: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," all-childrens cast.  
Volkmann (tel: 211.97.97).  
MUSICAL — Dec. 19, 22, 28, 29: "Jim Knopf."

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00). — To Jan. 17: "A Year with Children," exhibition of children's art.  
Lamb's Theater (tel: 997.17.80).  
MUSICAL — From Dec. 20: "Shogun" (Lincoln Center) (tel: 874.67.70) — To Jan. 2: The Big Apple Circus.

## WALES

CARDIFF, St. David's Hall (tel: 37.12.36).  
Dec. 27-29: "Great Christmas Railway Film Festival."  
Dec. 30: "Operation Drake," an illustrated lecture on Sir Francis Drake's round-the-world adventure.  
SWANSEA, Grand Theatre (tel: 53141).  
PANTOMIME — From Dec. 27: "Jack and the Beanstalk."

## A Journey Into Inca Mystery

by Edward Schumacher

**L**IMA — With a jolt, the 7:30 train began to roll forward on schedule, slowly building up speed as it pulled out of Puno, Peru. Outside, to the tune of the clacking rails, passed the steep sides of a mountain that local Indians called Machu Picchu, which means "old peak" in the ancient language of Quechua. Under the jungle growth on top he was stunned to find an extensive and magnificently preserved city that could not be seen from the river below.

Today the ruins are cleared and look out from the clouds on a breathtaking view of lush, jungle-covered mountains and a winding, narrow valley. Is it the lost Inca city? Probably, but scholars are not totally sure. Adding to the intrigue is the fact that most of the skeletons found there are of women, contributing to the theory that Inca priests were served by young virgins and sacrificed some of them. Estimates of the population that once lived there range from 1,000 to more than 5,000, perhaps up to three-quarters of them women.

The ruins are packed into two square miles of mountain peaks, terraced on many levels, some carved into the mountain, others built up with stone blocks. There are more than 100 stone stairwells and 3,000 stairs.

Machu Picchu is one of a line of mountain peaks. Its sides drop almost straight down except for the steep and narrow ridges that extend from each end. The ridges are impassable except for a single heavily fortified pathway built by the Incas along each ridge. The Incas constructed an intricate water system of fountains and aqueducts fed by an underground stream. The terraces, and especially a large section known as the agricultural district, are terraced for farming, which made the fortress self-sufficient.

The ruins are not much in ruin at all. About 250 houses and temples are still standing, though roofless. One of the principal buildings is what scholars call the Sun Temple. It is mostly round and inside is a huge stone worked into an altar. Sculpted into the rock beneath the temple is what appears to be a royal tomb, with niches and cylindrical rock pegs carved into the walls. Adjoining the Sun Temple are what are assumed, because of the spacious rooms, to be the royal quarters. There, and throughout the city, the Incas slanted walls inward to make them withstand earthquakes.

Atop the terraces stepping up to the highest point of the city, called the sacred sector, sit a main temple with a colossal rock altar and a side temple with three large windows facing the east. At the very top is the inextinguishable Intihuatana, which means "place where the sun is fastened." Carved from a single rock, it has an erect, four-sided pillar overlooking a large flat surface. It could be a sun dial or a solar observatory. (The Incas worshipped the sun, tracking it from sunrise to sunset.)

The rest of the city is divided into meadows and districts for industry, study and living. The Incas seem to have had a cruel streak, and that is reflected in what are called the jails and torture chambers. Perforations in the stones there seem to be designed to hold a person's head and hands for slow strangulation. The cemetery, now an open field, is on the edge of the city. In the middle of the cemetery, sitting alone, is the funerary rock, a large flat-topped rock with steps carved in its side.

Climbing around Machu Picchu, the visitor feels a pervasive sense of longing over — over mountains and valleys and men who might pass below. How the Incas could construct such a city, using boulders and large rocks brought from elsewhere, is one of the mysteries. It is a tragedy that they did not develop a written language so they could leave a record. No one knows when Machu Picchu was constructed. But it is clear why the site was chosen. Standing on a terrace wall, looking down on the river winding through the valley below, this visitor was overwhelmed by a feeling of power, of mysticism, of being close to the heavens and of awe.

While Machu Picchu is an end in itself, there is more to see in the

vicinity, such as Cuzco, a city of about 150,000 about 75 miles away. Cuzco was the capital of the Inca empire, and over it the conquering Spanish lay the capital of their new colonial empire. Cuzco is an architectural museum, a small, charming city that melds two great cultures of the past. Majestic colonial churches sit on the huge stone foundations of former Inca temples. Narrow cobblestone streets built by the Incas end at broad colonial plazas. Museums in the city are full of colonial art, and the city itself is surrounded by former Inca fortresses.

It is easy to see Cuzco on foot. We wandered along its narrow streets, marveling at the inclined walls made of hewn stone blocks put there by the Incas. We stumbled by chance into Loreto Street, a cobblestone alley between the high stone walls of La Compañía, the Jesuit church, and the Church of Santa Catalina. The alley was trod by Incas centuries ago and led to what was then the main Inca square. The walls once belonged to the Palace of the Chosen Virgins and the House of Serpents.

The main square, today called Plaza de Armas, is flanked by two

In 1911 a young Yale University archaeologist, Hiram Bingham, followed an old Indian several thousand feet up the steep sides of a mountain called Machu Picchu to find an extensive and magnificently preserved city that could not be seen from the river below.

soaring colonial cathedrals and the colonial building of the National University of Cuzco, founded in 1696. An alley named Procuradores opposite the plaza is lined with Bohemian restaurants and shops run mostly by young European and American expatriates.

We wandered through a maze of stone streets and stairs spreading up a hillside. The houses have plastered facades washed in pink, yellow or white. The simplicity often belies what are lush patios behind some of the heavy wooden doors, or, in the case of Our Lady of Mercy convent, a 16th-century Moorish-style cloister.

The Spaniards converted the Incas to Roman Catholicism, but the influence soon ran both ways. A prestigious school of Indian religious painters and woodcarvers was founded and produced what are some of the most valuable colonial treasures. One example is the ornately carved pulpit of the Church of San Blas. The altar of the Church of Bethlehem is made of silver and like many of the altars is also heavily adorned with gold leaf. The carved wood statues of saints in many of the churches, and even the balconies outside some houses, testify to the Indians' skills. The churches are also filled with 17th- and 18th-century paintings. The Museum of Religious Art and the Regional Museum of History are particularly good for colonial art, while the Archaeological Museum is filled with Inca artifacts, among them the walla-walla idol, a gold statuette of a nude woman.

Almost all routes to Machu Picchu lead first to Cuzco; the nearest airport is there and most visitors come and go by air by way of the Peruvian capital of Lima.

Since Machu Picchu has only a 32-room hotel, most people stay in Cuzco and take a day trip by train to the mountaintop, which leaves in the morning, takes three and a half hours one way and returns in the late afternoon. The trip can be arranged in Cuzco through a travel agency, which puts together a small group. It is better than going alone because you get the benefit of the guide's knowledge.

The train works its way over the mountain out of Cuzco, offering a misty view of red-tiled roofs that look remarkably Japanese, then strikes out along the Vilcanota River through the sacred valley of the Incas. When the train reaches its destination, a small station next to the river, the ruins are still not visible.

Bus meets the train passengers and for the next 25 minutes wind back and forth up a five-mile dirt road carved into the mountainside 40 years ago. We arrived at the state-owned hotel, just outside the entrance to the ruins. We toured the ruins with the guide for almost two hours and then had a cafeteria-style lunch on the hotel terrace. After lunch we returned on our own to the ruins, wandering around for several hours. It was an unlimited experience, climbing over the ruins, sitting on the grass and wallowing in the power of it all.

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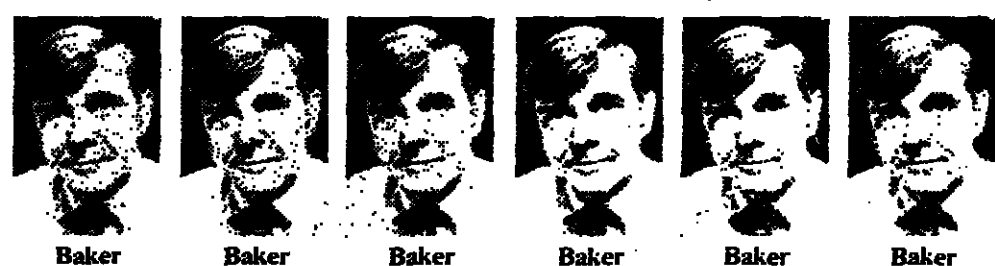
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TRAVEL

# Christmas Shopping — In the Sweet Buy and Buy

## Frankfurt: Handicrafts from Bread to Wurst

by Vicky Elliott

**F**RANKFURT — The Germans seem to take more trouble with Christmas than anyone else, and by now whole stores are swimming with stars and angels and gingerbread. Bakeries have become toyshops, shop windows are alive with clockwork and the Weihnachtsmärkte, or Christmas fairs, are thriving in the shelter of cathedrals.

West Germany isn't just a swamp of mass-production. People churn out pharmaceuticals and video-cassettes, but there are still many small things that only Germans make. Frankfurt can call on the resources of the surrounding region of Hesse and on the work of craftsmen from all over Germany, from Swabian bakers to Dresden puppetmakers. Shopping for Christmas uncovers just how many there still are, hammering away at their trades like so many Nibelungen.

One good place to look for some of the things they produce is at Johannes Braunwart, at Neue Kräme 10 (tel: 0611/28.20.28), which stocks a selection of what the Germans call *Pyramiden*, those twisting wooden vases that are set in motion by the heat from four traditional Advent candles. The flashiest ones have four or five tiers, peopled with tiny painted wooden figures — shepherds, angels and steeped churches, and even, in a Moslem version, a crib set among minarets and palm trees. They are carved in the Erzgebirge mountains between East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and they cost anywhere from 20 to 300 Deutsche marks (about \$8 to \$120). Also on sale are nutcrackers masquerading as Prussian soldiers, in ferociously gaudy finery, for 30 marks and up, or a blizzard of Bavarian *Spitzengestirne*, made of linden wood, from 2.50 to 50 marks, and creches starting at 17 marks.

Under Frankfurt's main square, the Hauptwache, in the Allianz-Passage, is Deutsche Volkskunst (tel: 28.12.53), which has a wide range of handicraft, much of it from East Germany and relatively cheap. There are musical boxes starting at 60 marks, with all the right tunes, wooden soldiers and decorations for as little as a couple of marks, and cloth hand puppets from Dresden with knobby features, each slightly different from the next, starting at about 20 marks. It also stocks those puffing, *Kaiserschmarrn* (from 20 to 90 marks) who clutch at their pipes and belch out convincing clouds of smoke after a small cone of incense has been stoked inside them. Here again among the East Frisian hayseeds is a sultan or two with a hubbly-bubbly to smoke — a respectful nod, perhaps, to Germany's Turkish guestworkers.

Toys on a more generous scale, made mainly in West Germany, can be found at Das Spielzimmer, at Grosse Friedbergerstrasse 32 (tel: 28.51.71). They have a wooden fort manned by Saracens (395 marks), long boats filled with furry Vikings (88 marks) and a theater with movable backdrops for night and day. There are also sturdy wooden trains, and rocking horses at 290 marks, and they even cater to difficult adults with their handmade kaiserschmarrn (up to 130 marks) that are cased in bronze and can be threaded into a necklace. The *Kasperpuppen*, the traditional German Punch and Judy puppets, including wolves, jesters and wizards, are artworks in themselves and start at around 30 marks.

Just across the street, at Designo, Grosse

Friedbergerstrasse 33-35 (tel: 28.59.68) is the adult side to German woodwork: a range of superbly finished furniture with drawers that roll on ball-bearings and rounded edges that look as though they have been polished with butter. A desk, in the Cavotte cherrywood range, which matches bookcases and shelves, costs 2,636 marks, and has a sharpness of line that rivals the best in modern design. Not only wood is handled with imagination: There are marble coffee tables at around 1,500 marks, and leather sofas at upward of 4,000 marks, as well as a good range of textiles.

Another homegrown craft is the heavy blue and white pottery from Hesse that can be found across the river Main at Töpferer Mauer, Wallstrasse 5 (tel: 61.63.40) in Sachsenhausen. This is the home of apple wine, which is served in full-bodied jugs that are still individually painted and can come in sizes that hold 7 liters (from 15 marks or so upward). Some have pithy remarks in the local dialect painted on them, along the lines of "A house without apple wine is a house without sunshine," but they can also be commissioned for birthdays or anniversaries with slogans to match from the potter in Büdingen, a Hessian farming village. The store has shelves full of pots, called *dippe* here, for butter, for herrings, for gherkins and goose fat.

Also in Sachsenhausen, at Brückenstrasse 56 (tel: 61.21.15) is a fairy-tale bakery, the Bäckerei Haas, that, in addition to its 25 metamorphoses of bread, keeps alive an old Swabian tradition of sculpture in *Torteig*, unleavened dough made from salt, water and meal that can be fashioned into a harvest festival of shapes that do not perish. The wife of baker Heinz points out that each artist has her own style: one makes clusters of fruits, roses and wheatears; another paints and varnishes her grandmother figures (from 7 to around 60 marks). They also stock handpainted pottery and jellymolds in traditional slipware, and over it all hangs the luxurious scent of stacks of gingerbread cookies.

A neat way to send a piece of West Germany home is to use the mail-order service of Otto Schmidt, whose Frankfurt branch is on Neue Kräme, but whose headquarters at Zollhausstrasse 30, 8500 Nuremberg 50 (tel: 0911/801.41), mails fine Nuremberg *Lebkuchen*, or gingerbread cookies, to places as far distant as Argentina and Zimbabwe. The wrappings are as appetizing as their contents, boxes and tins covered with a feast of graphics — 15th-century woodcuts of Nuremberg, 17th-century court ladies, 19th-century snow-laden landscapes — and prices are reasonable, ranging from 1.50 marks for stamped *Spekulations* cookies to a 3½-kilo assortment in its lavish tin chest for 62.80 marks. The store also has a range for diabetics, and can work out duty and packing costs to almost any destination.

Bakers like Lochner, at Kalbäckerstrasse 10 (but better known as *Fressgasse*) have gingerbread houses featuring Hansel, Gretel and the witch, as well as goggle-eyed Santa Claus, from 45 to 65 marks, and very substantial they are too. The store also has handsome Advent candle holders in unleavened dough by Madras for 67.50 marks. *Butterstollen*, Christmas butter cakes from Swabia, and like bakers all over Frankfurt, the *Bettmännchen*, little hunk of marzipan studded with almonds that are named for Frankfurt's famous Bettman banking family. Individually wrapped, at a couple of marks each, the *Bettmännchen* are good for stuffing into gaps in a Christmas stocking.



Illustration by La Mouch.

At the Kleinmarkthalle, tucked away off Ziegelgasse, there are mountains of exotic fruit among the 2-foot radishes and giant pumpkins that could be piled into a homemade cornucopia, a basket bought at one of the wickerwork shops not far away.

Alternatively, the market's butchers, such as Metzger at Stands 14-16 (tel: 29.48.20), can prepare a basket of wurst to order from their meaty selection. For the last word in authentic Frankfurter wurst, Stephan Weiss, on Grosse Bockenheimer Strasse 31, has the monopoly on Zepelinwurst, a toothsome liver sausage that costs 22 marks a kilo. The original Stephan Weiss served in the regiment of Count Zeppelin, who considered the sausage good enough to lend his august name to it.

One place to put money at Christmas is into a Frankfurt bank — which isn't as selfless as it sounds. Some charity organizations have specific numbered accounts at all German banks in West Germany where donations can be made directly. The Deutscher Caritas-Verband, for example, has a pigeon hole numbered 202 and the German Red Cross another, numbered 414141.

## Vienna: In the Round

by Alan Levy

**V**IENNA — With the onset of the ball season in this capital of the waltz kingdom, let us celebrate Santa's merry whirl with round objects from Austria.

"If you take something round in your hand, round doesn't frighten you. Round feels good. Round doesn't frighten you. Round can have sharp edges, but not too many," says Prof. Carl Auböck, a well-rounded Viennese architect and industrial designer whose fourth-generation family workshop supplies Henri Bendel, Stanley Marcus and the Wiener Werkstätte (the Vienna Workshops of modern design pioneered by Josef Hoffman in 1903) and takes mail orders at wholesale prices.

Add the equivalent of \$3 postage and handling for European orders and \$8 for overseas air mailing when remitting to the Auböcks at Bernardgasse 23, A-1070 Vienna, Austria.

Among the surprises Auböck offers in the round is a circular nutcracker ("Even the nut feels better when it cracks up," he quips) made, appropriately, of walnut wood. It costs 183 schillings (about \$10). In heavy brass, it goes for 572 schillings.

Other gifts include a saddle-stitched cowhide notepad tray that resembles a turntable with white, pink, or red notepads that look like 45 r.p.m. discs (206 schillings with 100 sheets) and a round money clip that's also a book-mark, made of natural Indian water buffalo horn (100 schillings).

It's no surprise that his walnut-framed magnifying glass is round, but so is its metal handle, which forms a stand so you can place an object behind the glass and study it like a scientist.

Or just look at and admire Auböck's creation, which resembles a doughnut married to a pretzel. It costs 253 schillings. And then there's his compact, round, black calf's leather traveling mustache kit: a circular comb made of Indian water buffalo horn and round boar's bristle brush, all for 380 schillings. "It's a wonderful snob's gift," Auböck boasts. "The world would be very sad without snobs."

For the gourmet who asks for the moon, the wonders of gold foil and modern packing can bring it in the mail: a yellow moon of Nussbaumer's original Mondseer Käse. This pungent Austrian butter cheese, akin to Münster, is seldom exported beyond Bavaria, 25 miles from its point of origin, Moon Lake (Mondsee).

Spread on fresh dark bread and topped with a sprinkling of newly ground pepper, Mondseer Käse goes especially well with a glass of milk. A kilogram (2.2 pounds) costs 76 schillings, but send along a matching sum for postage and handling if you live in a country that adjoins Austria or 100 additional schillings if you live elsewhere in Europe. Fromagerie Nussbaumer, Meinrad Guggenbichler-Strasse 7, A-5310 Mondsee, Austria.

A more experienced world traveler is Sa-

cherorte from Sacher's, which for years has been exported by the famous Viennese hotel at Philharmonikerstrasse 4, A-1010 Vienna.

It is exactly 150 years since chef Franz Sacher first baked this chocolate cake layered with apricot jam for Prince Metemich. But the Sachertorte that arrives in a distinctive wooden Sacher box will taste as fresh and new as tomorrow and tends to improve with age for a couple of weeks after it is cut open.

Prices range from the largest (specify size 111), which is 22 centimeters (nearly 9 inches) in diameter, for 335 schillings, down to the 8-centimeter Liliput Sachertorte for 155 schillings. Add 100 schillings for shipping to Europe; 250 schillings for overseas airmail. In either event, you must supply your own *Schlagobers*, or whipped cream.

Speaking of sweets, when Madame Pompadour was on the ballroom floor, she might have liked to stash her bombons or her address book in Dada Lemur's personable new "Pompadour bag," a round, silk-tasseled satin sack for women's accessories that, at the stretch of a drawstring, can assume various shapes ranging from ball to umbrella and, turned upside down (emptied, of course), makes a pretty good raincoat in a sudden downpour.

Pompadour bags can be ordered in any color or colors (specify colors for inside as well as outside) with a name or some other word embroidered on the outside. The price is 1,400 schillings direct from Dada Lemur, Mariahilferstrasse 45/VI/92, A-1060 Vienna. Postage is included.

Dada (short for Drahomira) Lemur, Slovak by birth and now an American citizen, moved back from the United States to Europe eight years ago in an effort to regain her three sons, stranded in Czechoslovakia on a visit to relatives.

Hers is one of those hundreds of "divided families" people read about in the post-Helsinki Treaty negotiations but seldom confront face-to-face. Just this year, she managed to get one of her twins, Paul, 14, out to live with her: the only presents she asks for this Christmas are named David and Yegor.

A children's crusade that originated in Austria and spread round the world is the SOS Children's Village, where "families" of orphans live in a house with a trained "mother" who is with them from infancy until they are launched in the working world — sometimes after college or even medical school. To avoid isolation from the community, the orphans attend local schools and churches.

"Mother" is given a small salary and a budget with which to clothe her eight "children," who grow up participating in shopping expeditions and the collective decisions of a normal family.

SOS was founded in 1949 in the Austrian Tyrol by Hermann Gmeiner. Today, there are nine SOS Children's Villages in Austria and more than 100 around the world that could use contributions sent to SOS-Kinderdorf, Staflerstrasse 10A, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria.

## Brussels: One Down, One to Go

by Sara Wright

**B**RUSSELS — Christmas in Brussels means a huge feast in the Grand Place, the city's main square, on Dec. 25 itself — and feasts, in Belgium, some of the presents are feasts themselves.

It's traditional to give children dark, spicy cookies of ginger, cinnamon and cloves called *speculoos* on St. Nicholas's Day but they're appreciated all holiday season, and Dandoy, in an ancient house at 31 Rue au Beurre (tel: 511.03.26) is the traditional place to buy them. The Dandoy family has been baking them in figure molds since 1829. The 80-centimeter-high figure of the saint himself is 700 Belgian francs (about \$14.50); 36 francs buys the smallest, 23-centimeter, size.

Chouliat (the name is of Arab origin and means "just a little bit"), 34 Rue Edith Cavell (tel: 347.02.32) has homemade plum puddings, 350 francs a kilo and heart-shaped *pains d'épice* at 190 francs. Choose from a number of glass or china bowls to fill with *sirup de Liège*, the dark, viscous concentrate of apples and pears so delicious with toast or tart cheese, 15 francs for 100 grams.

Wittamer, Brussels' world-famous *patissier*, 12 Place du Grand Salon (tel: 512.37.42) has fine *bûches de Noël* — traditional log-shaped cakes — in a variety of non-traditional flavors including pear and passion fruit. Count on 100 francs a person.

"A Taste of the Belgian Provinces," by Enid Gordon and Midge Shirley, is a handsome new cookbook with recipes little-known outside Belgium: eggs on a bed of buttered hop-sprouts, mussels in beer and the Belgian classic, eels in green sauce. It's illustrated with sepia turn-of-the-century photographs, costs 850 francs and is available at the Strathmore Bookshop, 131 Rue Saint-Lambert (tel: 770.50.18).

Biot-Belièvre, at 8 Rue de Naples (tel: 512.95.71), where the royal family shops, has a

misletoe-printed cotton tablecloth for Christmas dinner, 240 by 180 centimeters with 12 wide, red-bordered napkins, 4,160 francs. Good stocking stuffers are the big plaid handkerchiefs, 88 francs each. A major present might be a tablecloth embroidered with a favorite china pattern. Count on at least 8,000 francs for a 12-place linen cloth (350 by 170 centimeters) and then upward of 3,500 francs for the embroidery.

Les Choses de la Vie, at 58 Rue de Joncker (tel: 538.77.79), has, among other lovely gifts, wreaths of sun-dried lavender at 390 francs to hang in a linen closet. Also, from a Brussels artisan who grows herbs near Montefimar, distills and bottles them here: lavender (relaxing) and rosemary (stimulating) bath oil: 90 centiliters at 395 francs, and pure lavender essence, to soothe away moths and refresh a room, 90 centiliters at 450 francs.

Chale, at 117 Avenue Louise (tel: 538.38.55), will make to order doorknobs, boxes and tables of semiprecious stones like tiger's eye and lapis lazuli. Prices start at 5,000 francs and go up for rare and unusual objects.

Henry Hottat, 35 Rue de Rollebeck (tel: 511.13.84), has 19th-century brass pie cutters with decorative wheels at 500 francs. A more elaborate one also cuts cookies; 700 francs. From a collection of old instruments and tools: a wood and brass school compass costs 2,500 francs, an 18th-century iron stand 4,500 francs.

Nothing is what it appears to be at Rosalie Pompoen, 65 Rue Lebeau (tel: 512.35.93) a shop that goes in for trompe l'oeil and jokes. A 19th-century bedside chest is painted like a ribbon-tied box, (11,000 francs); mirrors are cut like clouds or huge mouths (5,000 francs).

Nina Meert, 5 Rue de Florence (tel: 537.01.63), has rescued Belgian lace from its tacky doldrums in a series of romantic linen nightgowns. One with a tucked bodice and white lace sleeves is 7,700 francs; another cut like a flapper's dress has an *écru* lace band down the front for 7,000 francs. A white linen

and lace traveling envelope for jewelry is 1,200 francs.

Glass Art Deco snuff bottles, as bright as Christmas tree balls, could be used to hold perfume in a purse; 1,000 francs at Pierre Vanderborght, 9 Rue Ravenstein (tel: 512.48.60). Well-known for antique jewelry, he has just designed necklaces of semiprecious stones with gilded Indian silver beads, heavy and important-looking. Lapis-blue sodalite is 6,500 francs, one with garnets is 3,500 francs.

At Le Palais du Jouet, 130 Avenue Louise (tel: 648.10.42), the Belgian board game "Maggellan" is a good way for children to have fun learning world geography. In French, Flemish or English, 1,195 francs.

Above La Maison du Chasseur, where Belgians buy their guns and loden coats, is a new gallery devoted to L'Art Animalier, 413 Avenue Louise (tel: 640.87.05). The shop is showing handsome engraved jewelry by a young Belgian artist, Christian de Meels. Solid silver cuff links with woodcocks, snipes, pheasants or ducks are 3,400 francs, 12.50 in vermeil.

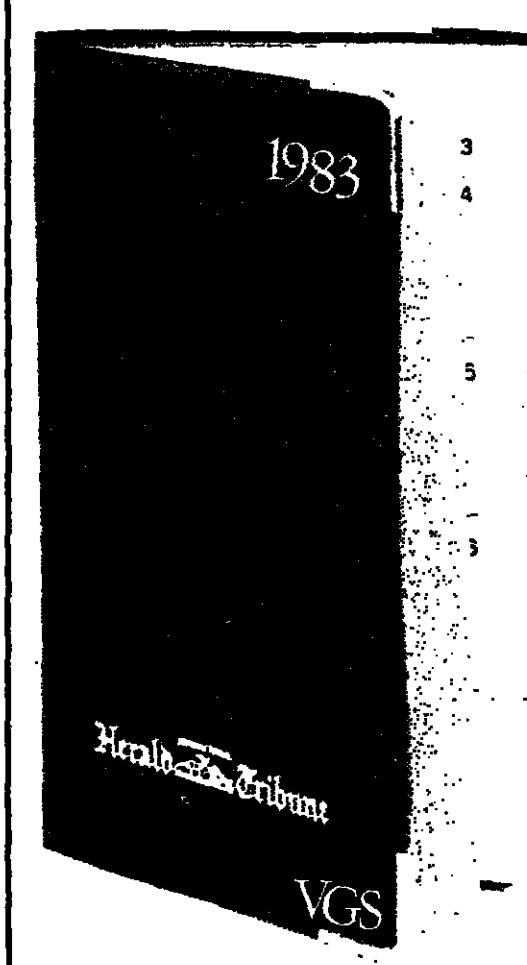
Delvaux, Belgium's answer to Hermès, rejoices in a bright young boss who has solved the skilled labor problem by opening her own leather-working school. A red drawstring bag that closes with a big leather disk is 6,350 francs for the smallest size. A square taupe leather wallet has a coin purse and slots for identity cards; 3,200 francs. The shop is at 24A Avenue de la Toison d'Or (tel: 513.05.02).

Or, as a special gift, you can help Nativitas extend Christmas joy throughout Brussels all year long. The group counsels people just out of prison, takes meals to the aged and house-bound and sponsors Noël dans la Cité, the candlelit procession that weaves through the Marolles quarter of the old city and ends up singing carols in the Grand Place this Saturday at 4:30 P.M. The bank account number is 310-130-30-14-02.

Or join the United Fund in this year's fund-raising campaign to help Belgian charities, number 687-4733300-17.

## The 1983 IHT Pocket Diary

### Now With Its Own Leather Wallet

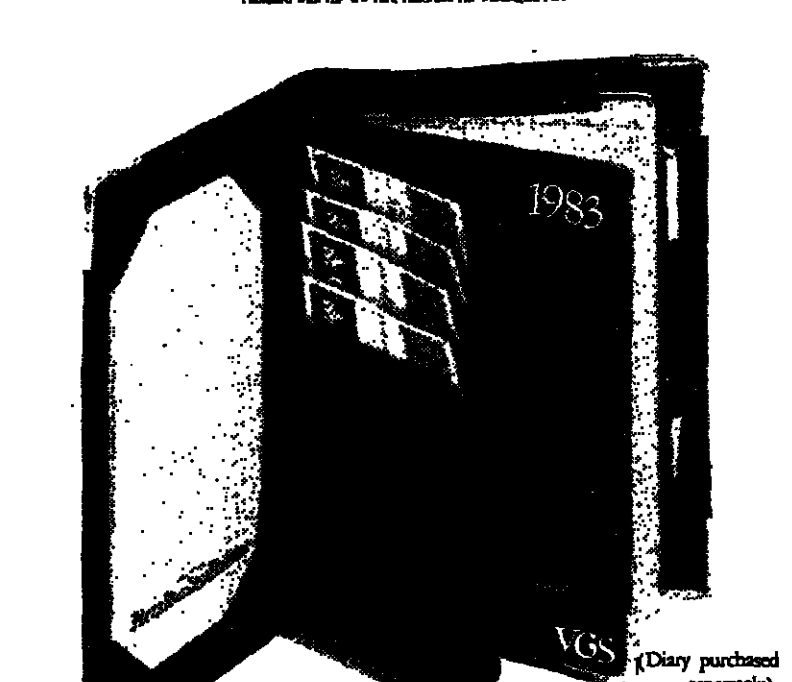


The IHT's famous slim pocket diary with note pad on back

Incredibly flat, yet with plenty of room for daily entries and appointments. A full week at a glance. Black leather, gold metal corners, built-in note pad on back (a simple rug releases top sheet). Conversion tables; rubber address section; national holidays of more than 50 countries; international time table; vintage wine chart. Your initials in gold. (8x13cm.) \$18

Our pocket diary was an instant success when we introduced it 3 years ago. Now our new hit is the unique wallet that holds everything — including the diary — without a trace of bulk. Both items in rich black leather, personalized with your initials in gold. This duo is the perfect way to organize all those little things you need to carry. And the gold-stamped initials make it a great gift idea for business associates and friends.

**Herald Tribune**  
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post



**Unique IHT wallet**  
Ingenuously designed to hold the IHT diary plus space for 4 credit cards, a gold metal pen securely anchored in a leather holder, the famous IHT "pull-out" memo pad, and a pocket for notes and business cards. Fine black leather, black silk lining, gold metal corners and your initials in gold. (9.5x14cm.) \$30

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(Diary purchased separately)

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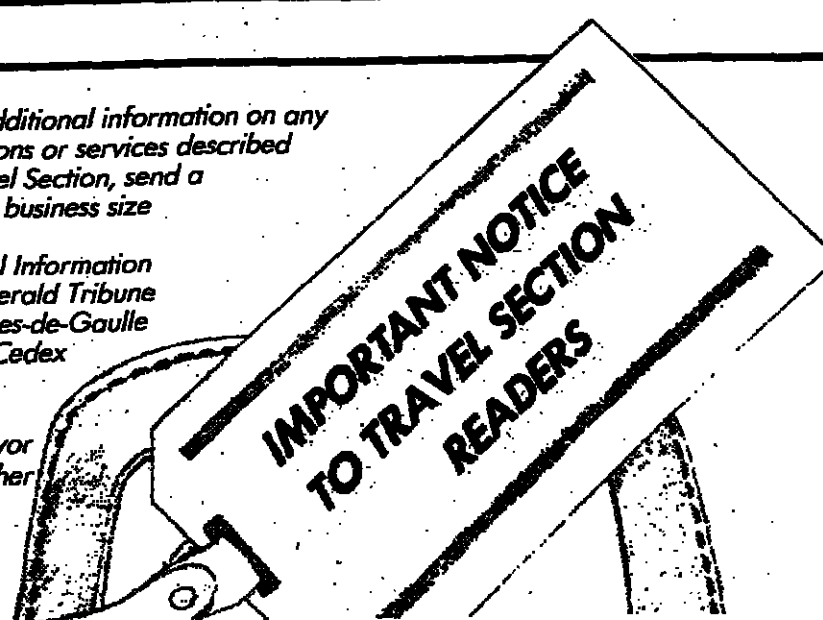
Name \_\_\_\_\_ 17-12-82  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Country \_\_\_\_\_  
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# Going by the Book in the Kitchen

by Craig Claiborne  
with Pierre Franey

**N**EW YORK — Twenty years ago, a really first-rate, genuinely innovative cookbook — it seems almost impossible to believe today — was a rarity. Most home cooks resorted to "memory cooking," techniques handed down from mother to daughter, and the male in the kitchen was a novelty indeed. A good deal of home cooking in America was of the canned-soup-casserole variety, most of those casseroles made with canned cream of tomato or cream of mushroom soups.

The great American cookbooks in those days were "The Boston Cooking School Cookbook" by Fannie Merritt Farmer and "The Joy of Cooking" by Irma Rombauer, both of which in one updated version or another still hold up as immensely important in the kitchen.

On the other hand, we find it a bit mind-boggling to consider how many worthwhile cookbooks are published these days, often in the space of a few weeks or months. For example, we have had the recent good fortune to peruse several of these new books in their published, ready-to-purchase form, or in their manuscript states, and there are five that we are happy to recommend.

They are "The Chez Panisse Menu Cookbook" by Alice Waters (Random House), a memorable work by one of the finest chefs in America, the proprietor of the Chez Panisse restaurant in Berkeley, California; "The Cuisine of the Rose" by Mireille Johnston (Random House); "The Foods and Wines of Spain" by Penelope Casas (Alfred Knopf); "Italian Cooking in the Grand Tradition" by Jo Bettaja and Anna Maria Corsetti (Dial Press); and "The Modern Art of Chinese Cooking" by Barbara Tropp (William Morrow).

Samples of the recipes from these works appear here. There is a splendid garlic soufflé from Alice Waters; an unusual and good recipe for pasta with vodka from Jo Bettaja; a first-rate duck-with-olives recipe from Penelope Casas; an excellent dish of chicken with crawfish or shrimp from Mireille Johnston; and an interesting dish of Chinese sugared walnuts from Barbara Tropp.

## Garlic Soufflé

1 large garlic bulb (head), broken into individual cloves, plus 3 additional cloves for the basic cream sauce  
1/4 cup olive oil  
1/2 cup water  
2 teaspoons dried thyme  
Salt to taste, if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
6 tablespoons butter, plus butter for greasing a dish for the soufflé  
5 tablespoons flour  
1 1/2 cups light cream  
1 cup heavy cream  
1 small onion, peeled and quartered  
4 sprigs parsley  
10 peppercorns  
5 eggs, separated  
1 cup finely grated Gruyère or Swiss cheese  
1 1/2 cups finely grated Parmesan cheese  
1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper.

1. Preheat oven to 250 degrees.  
2. Set aside three cloves of garlic for the basic sauce. Put the remaining garlic cloves in a small, shallow baking dish and add the olive oil, water, one-half teaspoon thyme, one bay leaf, salt and pepper. Cover closely and place in the oven. Bake one and one-half hours or until the garlic is totally tender. Baste the garlic pieces occasionally as they cook.

3. Meanwhile, melt the six tablespoons butter in a heavy saucepan and add the flour, stirring with a wire whisk. Bring the light and heavy cream to the boil in a small saucepan and add it to the flour and butter mixture, stirring rapidly with the whisk. When thickened and smooth, add salt to taste. Set the saucepan in a basin of simmering water.

4. Tie the quartered onion, the reserved garlic cloves, one-half teaspoon thyme, the remaining two bay leaves, parsley sprigs and peppercorns in a small square of cheesecloth. Bring up the ends and tie them to make a bag. Add this to the sauce. Cover closely and let the sauce cook in simmering water about one

hour, stirring the sauce occasionally. Remove the saucepan from the water and let it cool briefly. Remove and discard the cheesecloth bag.

5. Increase the oven heat to 450 degrees.  
6. Put the baked garlic through a food mill, pressing to extract as much pulp and liquid as possible from the solids. Or press it through a sieve, using a pestle. There should be about one and one-half tablespoons. Add this to the cream sauce and stir.

7. Add the egg yolks, the Gruyère or Swiss cheese and two-thirds cup of the Parmesan and beat well to blend. Add the cayenne, salt and pepper and blend well.

8. Beat the egg whites until stiff. Add half of them to the cheese sauce and beat them in. Add the remaining whites and fold them quickly until well distributed.

9. Generously butter a 12-inch oval, ovenproof platter. Pour in the soufflé mixture. Sprinkle with the remaining cheese and thyme. Place on the top rack of the oven and bake 10 minutes until well browned.

Yield: Six servings.

## Pasta Alla Vodka

(Pasta with vodka)

6 cups of water  
1 1/2 pounds pasta such as penne or ziti  
Salt to taste, if desired  
7 tablespoons butter  
1/2 teaspoon hot, dried red-pepper flakes  
1 cup, less 2 tablespoons, Polish or Russian vodka  
1 cup canned, Italian plum tomatoes  
1 cup heavy cream  
1 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese.

1. Bring the six cups of water to the boil in a large kettle. Add the pasta and salt to taste. Cook according to package directions or to the desired degree of doneness.

2. Meanwhile, melt the butter in a casserole or saucepan large enough to hold the pasta when it is cooked and drained.

3. Add the pepper flakes and vodka, and bring to the boil. Let simmer two minutes.

4. Add the tomatoes and cream, and bring to the boil. Let simmer five minutes. Add salt to taste.

5. When the pasta is cooked, drain it. Add it to the hot sauce. With the heat on low, add the cheese and mix thoroughly. Serve immediately.

Yield: Six servings.

## Pato a la Sevillana

(Duck with olives in sherry sauce)

1 1/2- to 5-pound duck, cleaned weight  
2 onion slices  
2 whole garlic cloves, peeled  
1/4 cup coarsely chopped or thinly sliced pitted Spanish olives (without pimento)  
1/2 cup dry white wine  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
1/2 cup finely chopped onion  
1 tablespoon finely minced garlic  
1/2 cup sherry  
1/2 cup, plus three or four tablespoons, rich fresh or canned chicken broth  
1 cup scraped, thinly sliced carrots  
1 sprig fresh parsley  
1/4 teaspoon dried thyme  
1 bay leaf  
4 peppercorns  
Salt to taste, if desired.

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.  
2. Prick the duck all over the skin with a two-pronged fork. Insert the onion slices and garlic cloves inside the duck. Truss the duck. Place it breast side up in a shallow baking or roasting pan and arrange the neck, if available, around it.

3. Place the duck in the oven and bake one hour.

4. Meanwhile, put the olives in a small saucepan with half of the white wine. Let simmer five minutes. Drain.

5. Heat the oil in a shallow ovenproof casserole. Add the chopped onion and minced garlic, and cook, stirring, until onion is wilted. Add the sherry, one-half cup chicken broth, carrots, parsley, thyme, bay leaf, peppercorns and salt. Set aside.

6. When the duck has baked for one hour, remove it from the oven.

7. Transfer the duck to a flat surface and cut it into quarters.

8. Pour the fat from the roasting pan. Add the remaining white wine, cooking over moderate heat and stirring to dissolve the juices that cling to the bottom and sides of the pan. Pour

the pan liquid into the casserole containing the vegetable mixture. Let simmer five minutes.

9. Arrange the duck pieces skin-side up over the vegetables, spooning some of the sauce over the pieces. Return to the oven and bake one hour.

10. Transfer the duck pieces to a serving dish.

11. Place a sieve inside a saucepan. Skim off any more fat from the duck. Pour and scrape the vegetables and nonfat pan juices into the sieve and strain. Press the solids with the back of a heavy spoon to extract as much liquid as possible. Discard the solids. Add three or four additional tablespoons of chicken broth if desired and add the olives. Heat the sauce and pour it over the duck.

Yield: Four servings.

## Poulet aux Ecrevisses

(Chicken with crawfish or shrimp)

1 1/2-pound chicken, cut into serving pieces  
Salt to taste, if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
5 1/2 tablespoons butter  
1 tablespoon corn, peanut or vegetable oil  
1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots  
1/2 cup finely diced carrots  
1/2 cup finely chopped onion  
1 clove garlic, peeled  
1 tablespoon cognac  
1/2 cup dry white wine  
2 1/2 tablespoons tomato paste  
1 teaspoon loosely packed stem saffron  
12 raw crawfish or shrimp in the shell, about 1 1/2 pounds  
1 bay leaf  
1/4 teaspoon dried thyme  
3 tablespoons heavy cream  
1 teaspoon finely chopped fresh tarragon or half the amount dried  
1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper or more to taste.

1. Sprinkle the chicken pieces with salt and pepper.

2. Heat one and one-half tablespoons of the butter and the oil in a heavy skillet, and add the chicken pieces skin-side down. Cook until nicely browned, about two minutes. Turn and cook on the second side about three minutes or until nicely browned.

3. Remove the chicken pieces. Pour off the fat and add the remaining butter to the skillet. Add the shallots, carrots, onion and garlic. Cook over low heat, stirring, about 10 minutes.

4. Add the cognac and wine and bring to the boil, stirring to dissolve the brown particles that cling to the bottom and sides of the pan. Add the tomato paste, saffron, salt and pepper, and stir. Cover closely and cook over very low heat 30 minutes.

5. Meanwhile, put the crawfish or shrimp in a saucepan and add cold water to cover. Add salt, pepper, bay leaf and thyme. Bring to the boil and let simmer two minutes. Let stand briefly.

6. Peel and de-vein the crawfish or shrimp. Set aside.

7. When the chicken is ready, add the cream, tarragon and cayenne, and stir. Add the crawfish or shrimp, bring to the boil and heat thoroughly. Serve with rice.

Yield: Four servings.

## Chinese Sugared Walnuts

2 cups plump, unbroken walnut or pecan halves  
2 tablespoons corn or peanut oil  
1 1/2 teaspoons coarse salt  
2 tablespoons sugar.

1. Put the nuts in a bowl and add boiling water to cover. Let stand 30 minutes. Drain thoroughly and pat dry.

2. Preheat oven to 300 degrees.

3. Spread the nuts out in one layer on a jelly-roll or other flat pan. Place the nuts on the middle shelf of the oven and let bake 30 minutes.

4. Reduce the oven heat to 250 degrees. Turn the pan around in the oven and let bake 10 minutes. Continue baking until nuts are almost dry but with a touch of moistness at the core.

5. Ten minutes before serving, place a wok or heavy skillet over moderate heat and add the oil. Swirl it around and add the nuts. Stir briefly until coated. Sprinkle with salt. Sprinkle with sugar, one teaspoon at a time, shaking the wok and stirring. Cook until sugar melts and caramelizes around the nut halves, about three or four minutes. Serve hot from the pan or while still warm.

Yield: Two cups.

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## Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Vol.	P/E	52	High	Low	Close	Open	Close
30	12.14	11.84	IBM	1,234,567	15.2	12	12.14	11.84	12.14	12.14	12.14
31	11.94	11.64	AT&T	987,654	14.8	11	11.94	11.64	11.94	11.94	11.94
32	11.74	11.44	GE	876,543	14.5	10	11.74	11.44	11.74	11.74	11.74
33	11.54	11.24	Westinghouse	765,432	14.2	9	11.54	11.24	11.54	11.54	11.54
34	11.34	11.04	General Electric	654,321	13.9	8	11.34	11.04	11.34	11.34	11.34
35	11.14	10.84	Rockwell	543,210	13.6	7	11.14	10.84	11.14	11.14	11.14
36	10.94	10.64	Boeing	432,109	13.3	6	10.94	10.64	10.94	10.94	10.94
37	10.74	10.44	Lockheed	321,098	13.0	5	10.74	10.44	10.74	10.74	10.74
38	10.54	10.24	Northrop	210,987	12.7	4	10.54	10.24	10.54	10.54	10.54
39	10.34	10.04	Grumman	109,876	12.4	3	10.34	10.04	10.34	10.34	10.34
40	10.14	9.84	McDonnell Douglas	98,765	12.1	2	10.14	9.84	10.14	10.14	10.14
41	9.94	9.64	Boeing	87,654	11.8	1	9.94	9.64	9.94	9.94	9.94
42	9.74	9.44	Lockheed	76,543	11.5	0	9.74	9.44	9.74	9.74	9.74
43	9.54	9.24	Northrop	65,432	11.2	-1	9.54	9.24	9.54	9.54	9.54
44	9.34	9.04	Grumman	54,321	10.9	-2	9.34	9.04	9.34	9.34	9.34
45	9.14	8.84	McDonnell Douglas	43,210	10.6	-3	9.14	8.84	9.14	9.14	9.14
46	8.94	8.64	Boeing	32,109	10.3	-4	8.94	8.64	8.94	8.94	8.94
47	8.74	8.44	Lockheed	21,098	10.0	-5	8.74	8.44	8.74	8.74	8.74
48	8.54	8.24	Northrop	10,987	9.7	-6	8.54	8.24	8.54	8.54	8.54
49	8.34	8.04	Grumman	9,876	9.4	-7	8.34	8.04	8.34	8.34	8.34
50	8.14	7.84	McDonnell Douglas	8,765	9.1	-8	8.14	7.84	8.14	8.14	8.14

## Toronto

High	Low	Close	Change
100	99.50	100.00	+0.50
101	100.50	101.00	+0.50
102	101.50	102.00	+0.50
103	102.50	103.00	+0.50
104	103.50	104.00	+0.50
105	104.50	105.00	+0.50
106	105.50	106.00	+0.50
107	106.50	107.00	+0.50
108	107.50	108.00	+0.50
109	108.50	109.00	+0.50
110	109.50	110.00	+0.50

## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked %.

High	Low	Close	Change
100	99.50	100.00	+0.50
101	100.50	101.00	+0.50
102	101.50	102.00	+0.50
103	102.50	103.00	+0.50
104	103.50	104.00	+0.50
105	104.50	105.00	+0.50
106	105.50	106.00	+0.50
107	106.50	107.00	+0.50
108	107.50	108.00	+0.50
109	108.50	109.00	+0.50
110	109.50	110.00	+0.50

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dec. 16

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	ECU	SOR
1.00	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89
1.00	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89
1.00	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89
1.00	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89
1.00	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89

## Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Dec. 16

Banks	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Bank of Montreal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of America	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of Canada	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of New York	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of Tokyo	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Montreal

Dec. 16

High	Low	Close	Change
100	99.50	100.00	+0.50
101	100.50	101.00	+0.50
102	101.50	102.00	+0.50
103	102.50	103.00	+0.50
104	103.50	104.00	+0.50
105	104.50	105.00	+0.50
106	105.50	106.00	+0.50
107	106.50	107.00	+0.50
108	107.50	108.00	+0.50
109	108.50	109.00	+0.50
110	109.50	110.00	+0.50

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Dec. 16

High	Low	Close	Change
100	99.50	100.00	+0.50
101	100.50	101.00	+0.50
102	101.50	102.00	+0.50
103	102.50	103.00	+0.50
104	103.50	104.00	+0.50
105	104.50	105.00	+0.50
106	105.50	106.00	+0.50
107	106.50	107.00	+0.50
108	107.50	108.00	+0.50
109	108.50	109.00	+0.50
110	109.50	110.00	+0.50

# Global Esperanto: Just Empty Talk?

by Matthew Vita

**N**EW YORK — It was Paris, 1945 and World War II was just over. In that most romantic of times, an American soldier named Irving Shanker fell in love with a language called Esperanto.

"It was the first time I met Esperantists overseas," recalls Shanker, now 71 years old. He learned the language in 1935 but never had much chance to use it until postwar Paris. He remembers the friends he met when he sought out the local Esperantist organization at the Sorbonne. "It was great," he says. "There was no language barrier at all."

Shanker, a participant this week at a conference on language and language learning sponsored by the Universal Esperanto Association at the United Nations, is one of the hundreds of thousands of people worldwide who know Esperanto, the universal language developed 85 years ago by a Polish doctor named Ludwik Zamenhof.

He created a language with 28 letters, 16 rules of grammar and 3 tenses. All the nouns

end in "o" and all the adjectives end in "a." There are no exceptions.

"Estas facile lerni Esperanto," says Julius Manson, challenging his listener to translate: "It is easy to learn Esperanto. Assured that he had made his point, Manson boasts, "You can learn it in five lessons, a fraction of the time necessary to learn any other language."

Based fundamentally, although not solely, on the Romance languages, Esperanto has a vocabulary of 15,000 root words from which all other words are built. It is spoken and written today in 83 countries and its users can read translations of literature in Esperanto ranging from the Bible to Camus.

At one time, Esperantists hoped the language would gain acceptance as the basic means of communication between diplomats, scientists, scholars and businessmen. Those dreams have not been realized, but they have not died, either.

One of the people keeping them alive is Humphrey Tonkin, coordinator of international programs at the University of Pennsylvania and a former president of the Universal Esperantists' Association. Tonkin believes Esperanto may hold the key to the debate ex-

pressed in the recent UNESCO conference in Paris over developing countries' demands for a new international communications order.



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1982

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### 'Barter' Expert Hired by Citicorp To Expand Countertrade Services

Daniel Nash has signed on with Citicorp International Bank to head an expansion of the bank's operations in countertrade, a term Mr. Nash acknowledged was "just a fancy name for barter."

Mr. Nash, who joins the London-based merchant banking arm of Citicorp in the new position of director of countertrade services, said the bank "needed an infusion of trading experience" in the area. For instance, if Indonesia wanted to buy a ship from Norway for something other than hard cash, it might offer plywood. This is where Mr. Nash comes in; he finds buyers for the plywood.

"Last year 20 to 25 percent of world trade is estimated to have fallen under the countertrade umbrella," Mr. Nash said, and he predicted that more multinational companies would be taking goods in lieu of cash. "Nobody is immune. The recession is terrible and business is worse and every multinational exporter of capital goods must be more imaginative in exporting products."

Before joining Citicorp, Mr. Nash, 45, spent 14 years at Phillip Brothers, most recently in the London office, where he was in charge of countertrade. Before being transferred to London, he was in the trading concern's offices in New York and Amsterdam, where he was responsible for Eastern European business, primarily in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

### Schlumberger Management Shuffle

Schlumberger Ltd. has shuffled its top management following Jean Riboud's decision to relinquish his position as president. Schlumberger, a leading company in oil field services, named Michel Vailland president and chief operating officer and Roland Genin chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. Vailland, 50, will be responsible for operations and Mr. Genin, 55, for long-term strategy in technology, product development and personnel. Both will report Mr. Riboud, 63, who will continue as chairman and chief executive officer.

Schlumberger, based in Paris and New York, is the dominant company in well logging, or wireline, services. In recent years it has diversified into electronic and computer technology, acquiring Fairchild Camera and Instrument, Manufacturing Data Systems and Applicon. Its 1981 revenues were \$5.7 billion.

### Other Appointments

**RHONE-POULENC**, France's largest chemical concern, has appointed Jean-Pierre Halbrun finance director. He will succeed Pierre Falcon, who retires at the end of December.

**BANQUE BELGE** has named Francois de Spirtet to the new position of deputy managing director. He was previously based in the Brussels head office of Société Générale de Banque, parent company of Banque Belge, as assistant general manager.

**GULF INTERNATIONAL BANK** has moved Michael Constant from the Bahrain head office to London to be syndication manager for Europe.

**PHILIP MORRIS FRANCE**, a Paris-based unit of the U.S. cigarette maker, has appointed Alain Fernandez, formerly sales director, to be deputy managing director. Michael D. Horst, general managing director of Philip Morris France, will assume additional responsibility for the company's operations in Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.

**CITICORP BANK (SWITZERLAND)**, a new Zurich-based subsidiary of Citicorp, has named J.P. Cuoni chairman. Named general managers were Guy J.G. Hue, merchant banking, and Kenneth C. Korfmann and O. Calvin Puckert, private banking.

**BANCO DO COMMERCE E INDUSTRIA DE SAO PAULO** has appointed Thierry d'Honnin deputy representative of the Paris representative office. He succeeds Philippe Seclenon, who has been named general manager of the bank's offshore banking unit in Bahrain. Mr. d'Honnin was previously with Crédit Commercial de France, where he was responsible for commercial relations with Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia.

**HERMES PRECISA INTERNATIONAL**, a Swiss office equipment manufacturer, has named Michael Frambourg general manager succeeding Fritz Meyer, who will continue as chairman and managing director. In addition, Vittorio Levi has replaced Francesco Tato on the board.

**AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP** of Melbourne has named Roland Isherwood the bank's London-based general manager for Europe. He will succeed Thomas G. Williams, who retires in March. Succeeding Mr. Isherwood as general manager of ANZ Finance (Far East) in Hong Kong is Peter J. Burchette, now senior manager-international in London. Anton E. Archer, manager-international in London, will succeed Peter H. Peate as chief manager of ANZ's Singapore branch in January.

**MIDLAND BANK** has appointed Herbert H. Jacobi a general manager. He will be responsible for West Germany and supervision of the development of the bank's direct business in North America. He continues as chairman of Trinkaus & Burkhart, a Midland subsidiary in Düsseldorf.

—BRENDA HAGERTY



Daniel Nash

## OPEC Might Well Avoid A Price War, Experts Say

**VIENNA** — As OPEC oil ministers gathered Thursday before their year-end pricing conference, analysts saw an increasing chance that the cartel would mend its wounds and avoid a price war.

A key reason was the diplomatic mission undertaken this week by Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela's oil minister, who visited the capitals of four members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to mediate the disputes that have shaken the group.

While the glut of oil on world markets has put great pressure on OPEC to reduce prices, internal friction is seen by many Western analysts as the main threat to OPEC's ability to survive and to keep prices high.

A central dispute is between Saudi Arabia and a radical faction led by Iran and Libya. The Saudis contend that, while they have cut production and stuck to OPEC prices, Iran and other members have increased sales by cutting prices. The price cutters argue that Saudi Arabia ought to absorb whatever production cuts were necessary because it was the world's largest exporter and the least needy.

John Mugno, an energy specialist at Citibank in New York, said he viewed the Calderon mission to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria and Iran as a kind of "orchestration" that indicated that key OPEC members might be able to resolve their differences.

The cartel's 13 oil ministers open their meeting Sunday in Vienna, but preliminary negotiations were expected Friday and Saturday. Analysts virtually ruled out any chance of a price increase. Most OPEC members are having trouble selling their oil at current prices.

Indeed, with total OPEC production running at about 19.5 million barrels a day — down from a peak of 31 million three years ago — and some members falling deeply into

debt, some analysts believe the cartel will consider cutting prices. It would be the first such move in OPEC's 22-year history.

Some economists worry that a split in OPEC could result in a big drop in world prices, which they say could be dangerous to the international financial system. A rapid fall in oil revenues could force Mexico, Venezuela and other debt-ridden oil exporters into default on huge loans held by Western banks.

Stephen Smith, director of U.S. energy services at Data Resources in Lexington, Massachusetts, said his studies showed that a \$6 cut in the OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel would cost the cartel \$35 billion in lost sales in 1983. The loss over five years would be about \$120 billion, he said.

"The only thing that argues in favor of a price cut is this intra-OPEC war," Mr. Smith said. But he said he expected agreement on new production ceilings and a reaffirmation of the current pricing.

Marion Stewart, an economics professor at Rutgers University and a consultant to Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins in New York, said the odds of OPEC agreeing on production ceilings similar to those adopted last March were "less than 50-50, but not too much less."

The quotas agreed to in March added up to a ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day and ranged from seven million barrels for Saudi Arabia to 150,000 barrels for Gabon. That agreement fell apart last summer, at OPEC's last meeting, when the ministers could not agree whether to extend the quota system or how. Venezuela then began exceeding its quota and now produces about 2.3 million barrels a day, or about 700,000 more than its quota.

The other members believed to be exceeding quotas are Libya, 1.8 million barrels a day with a quota of 750,000; Iran, 2.5 million barrels instead of 1.2 million; and Nigeria, 100,000 barrels above the assigned 1.3 million.



Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela's oil minister, arriving in Vienna Thursday.

## Selling Hits Dollar Amid Rising Fears Of EMS Shakeup

**PARIS** — The dollar weakened substantially Thursday as fresh rumors of an impending realignment in the European Monetary System rattled the foreign exchange markets.

The speculation put heavy pressure on the French franc, the German mark and the lira, forcing central banks to intervene heavily.

Much of the uneasiness appeared to stem from the routine meeting of European Community finance ministers in Brussels scheduled for Friday. Asked about the meeting, the West German Bundesbank said that it is unaware of any meeting or a realignment.

A French finance ministry spokesman denied that another devaluation of the franc was imminent and said that reports that Finance Minister Jacques Delors was preparing to resign were untrue.

The dollar dropped to 2.4167 Deutsche marks in London, down from 2.4502 DM Wednesday. The franc closed at 6.8500 to the dollar after 6.9450 Wednesday. In Paris dealings, the franc fell to 283.80 per 100 DM before recovering to close at 283.50 DM. In New York, the dollar remained sharply lower in midsession dealing.

French authorities were reported to have sold about \$250 million to prop the franc.

Foreign-exchange dealers said they were beginning to worry that the pressure on the weaker currencies of the EMS might bring on a realignment sooner than had been expected. They said the market has long anticipated an EMS realignment early next year, possibly after the municipal elections in France next March.

One dealer said that to avoid a devaluation of the French franc, an alternative form of realignment could involve stronger European currencies, such as the mark and the Dutch guilder, without a simultaneous devaluation of weaker currencies. But West Germany could be expected to oppose such a move, which would make German-produced goods more expensive on world markets.

The franc has already been devalued twice since France's Socialist government took office in 1981, and Mr. Delors has insisted in recent months that it will not be devalued again. Pressure on the franc

### Current Account In Deficit in U.S.

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. current account, the broadest measure of the country's trade performance, was \$4.2 billion in deficit in the third quarter because of a growing merchandise trade imbalance, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

It was the biggest deficit in the current account, which includes trade in goods and services and certain unilateral transfers, since the \$4.3 billion deficit in the third quarter of 1978, the department said. It said the deficit so far this year was \$921 million and was predicted to grow in the fourth quarter. Last year international payments were in surplus by \$4.5 billion.

The department blamed the shift from a surplus of \$2.2 billion in the second quarter on the more than doubling of the merchandise trade deficit, on a balance-of-payments basis, to \$12.7 billion in the third quarter.

has not been relieved by the last devaluation in June and the government has been forced to support it regularly on foreign exchange markets.

France has negotiated a \$4-billion international credit to bolster currency reserves. Also, Saudi Arabia has reportedly made available as much as \$4 billion in credits to beef up French foreign reserves.

Latest Bank of France figures showed that foreign currency reserves had fallen to \$1.67 billion from \$5.8 billion when the Socialists took power.

Meanwhile, in London, Gaston Thorne, president of the EC commission, said there was a danger that the fall in the dollar's value would be too steep.

He told European financial journalists there was now a growing expectation of such a fall after two years during which the dollar was considerably overvalued.

Though such predictions have not been fully borne out in the past, "if the movement starts, it is likely to be too far, too fast, and to become a new source of disruption," he said.

## AT&T Unveils Details of Breakup Plan

**WASHINGTON** — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. filed a detailed plan with a federal judge Thursday that disclosed how it intends to break itself up on Jan. 1, 1984, under an antitrust settlement with the Justice Department.

Under the plan, AT&T's 22 Bell System companies will be divided into seven regional companies, and the corporation's 3 million stockholders will then receive one share in each regional company for every 10 shares of AT&T stock they hold.

The stockholders also will retain their regular AT&T stock to represent their share in the surviving corporation.

Treasurer Virginia Dwyer of AT&T said trading in the stock of the new companies probably would begin before the scheduled date of the breakup, although stock certificates would not be distributed until February 1984.

At a special briefing to discuss the 471-page plan filed with U.S.

District Judge Harold H. Greene, Ms. Dwyer also disclosed that "somehow probably between 30 percent and 40 percent of AT&T's 1 million employees will stay with the surviving AT&T."

As required by the antitrust settlement that AT&T signed last January, the Bell companies will transfer most of their long-distance operations and all of their telephone sales and leasing operations to the parent AT&T.

The Bell companies will retain all of the facilities and employees they need to provide local telephone service, and AT&T will transfer to the regional companies a "central staff" of about 8,800 employees to coordinate technical and management services for the regional companies.

The plan proposes that there will be no common corporate name for the seven regional companies, but that each should be allowed to use the word "Bell" in its name and to use the Bell logo.

Howard Trienens, AT&T gener-

al counsel, said he expects the next round of labor negotiations, starting next summer, to be conducted on a national basis.

"An essential purpose underlying the entire reorganization effort is to provide as smooth a transition as feasible to preserve the quality of service enjoyed by Bell System customers and to maintain the earnings and dividends expected by investors," said Charles L. Brown, the AT&T chairman.

By filing its plan Thursday with Judge Greene, whose approval is required, AT&T beat by two months the Feb. 24, 1983, deadline specified in its settlement with the Justice Department.

The plan actually had been under preparation since Jan. 8, when AT&T and the Justice Department

unexpectedly announced their settlement. Work began in earnest, however, only after Judge Greene gave his final approval Aug. 24.

Whatever reorganization plan is finally approved will become the blueprint for the task of dismantling the world's largest corporation.

The settlement requires AT&T to give up its 22 wholly owned Bell System companies in exchange for the right to enter competitive, unregulated businesses such as data processing.

AT&T will be allowed to keep its long lines division, which provides long-distance telephone service; its Western Electric Co. manufacturing unit, and the Bell Laboratories. But by giving up the Bell

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 16, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	FF.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	S.R.
Amsterdam	2.47	4.32	1.0275	6.34	6.79	2.00	2.00	2.00
Brussels (a)	47.65	72.25	19.63	4.93	1.07	2.00	2.00	2.00
Frankfurt	2.47	3.925	—	35.20	1.75	—	—	—
London (b)	1.601	—	—	11.16	2.75	—	—	—
Milan	1.4820	2.2740	—	26.40	—	—	—	—
New York	—	1.64	0.1415	0.140	0.71	—	—	—
Paris	6.85	11.49	—	26.40	—	—	—	—
Zurich	3.36	3.207	—	29.95	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.9532	0.8877	—	2.384	0.444	1.2276	2.842	43.774
1 SDR	1.8914	0.4749	—	2.602	1.219	1.3251	2.926	45.842

	\$	£	D.M.	FF.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	S.R.
Amsterdam	2.47	4.32	1.0275	6.34	6.79	2.00	2.00	2.00
Brussels (a)	47.65	72.25	19.63	4.93	1.07	2.00	2.00	2.00
Frankfurt	2.47	3.925	—	35.20	1.75	—	—	—
London (b)	1.601	—	—	11.16	2.75	—	—	—
Milan	1.4820	2.2740	—	26.40	—	—	—	—
New York	—	1.64	0.1415	0.140	0.71	—	—	—
Paris	6.85	11.49	—	26.40	—	—	—	—
Zurich	3.36	3.207	—	29.95	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.9532	0.8877	—	2.384	0.444	1.2276	2.842	43.774
1 SDR	1.8914	0.4749	—	2.602	1.219	1.3251	2.926	45.842

(a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (\*) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1,000.

## NYSE Prices End Off For Third Day in a Row

**NEW YORK** — Some late selling pulled prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday for the third losing session in a row.

The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 industrials dropped 2.39 to 990.25, bringing its loss over the last three days to 34.03 points. Declines outpaced advances by about 3 to 2, as volume totaled 73.7 million shares, against 81 million in the previous session.

Analysts said worries persisted about prospects for recovery from the recession. The Federal Reserve's decision to cut its discount rate early this week from 9 to 8 1/2 percent was seen as a sign of increased concern at the central bank about the state of the economy.

Also, the easing of credit has raised fears that inflation may start rising again without the recovery beginning.

But brokers said the market's recent decline had brought it to the point where it was attracting some programmed buying by investing institutions, with the Dow Jones industrial average below 1,000 for the first time in three weeks.

Trade Latimer, vice president of Evans & Co., said professional traders were "taking their shots at

the 990 level, trying to lure big buyers, but they aren't getting any. This makes for a dull market."

If the Dow should fall below 990, many observers believe, the market could be in for a severe retreat. But if it held at that level, there could be a year-end rally, some observers said.

The Commerce Department said housing starts rose 26.5 percent in November to their highest level since January 1981. The recovery in housing during the past few months has been the brightest spot on the economic horizon.

The government reported earlier that the November factory operating rate dropped to 67.8 percent, from 68.3 percent in October. Another report Wednesday said industrial production fell 0.4 percent, the 14th decline in 16 months.

The active list consisted entirely of blue chip and heavily capitalized issues, a signal that institutional investors dominated trading.

However, there were no clear trends in the market and prices were mixed across the board.

Several of the gainers on the active list were the beneficiaries of bargain hunting, as the stocks had suffered recently from disappointing news.

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Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer—starting with the USA, where Republic is one of the 24 largest banks, ranked by order of deposits. It also includes a number of less familiar countries, where our exceptional knowledge of local conditions can be an important advantage for clients.

As members of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're distinctly traditionalist in our basic policies. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity — sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

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RNB: US\$ 8.7 billion in total assets; US\$ 695 million in stockholder's equity, as of September 30, 1982. TDB Holding Group: US\$ 13.4 billion in assets; US\$ 1.1 billion in capital and loan funds employed, as of June 30, 1982.

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**Republic National Bank of N.Y.**  
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### Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Amsterdam	Price	Prev.	Other Markets	Price	Prev.	Singapore	Price	Prev.		Price	Prev.
ABN	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India	1.24	1.27
ABN Holding	22.00	22.00	Deutsche Bank	13.50	13.45	Bank of China	1.24	1.27	Bank of India		

# Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month							12 Month							12 Month						
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Close
12 1/2	12 1/4	AAV				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AAV				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AAV				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AB				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AB				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AB				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	ABC				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	ABC				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	ABC				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AC				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AC				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AC				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AD				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AD				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AD				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AE				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AE				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AE				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AF				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AF				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AF				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AG				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AG				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AG				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AH				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AH				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AH				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AI				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AI				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AI				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AJ				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AJ				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AJ				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AK				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AK				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AK				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AL				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AL				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AL				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AM				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AM				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AM				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AN				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AN				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AN				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AO				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AO				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AO				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AP				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AP				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AP				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AQ				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AQ				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AQ				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AR				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AR				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AR				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AS				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AS				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AS				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AT				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AT				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AT				32 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/4	AV				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AV				32 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/4	AV				32 1/2

## U.S. Futures Prices

Open

High

Low

Settle

Chg.

Grains

WHEAT

5000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel

Mar

3.119

3.132

3.11

3.11

May

3.129

3.139

3.09

3.09

-0.04

Nov

3.099

3.109

3.07

3.07

-0.09

Dec

3.099

3.109

3.07

3.07

-0.10

Jan

3.099

3.109

3.07

3.07

-0.10

Feb

3.099

3.109

3.07

3.07

-0.10

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 35.52, up 140.

CORN

5000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel

Mar

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

May

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Nov

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Dec

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Jan

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Feb

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 127.76, up 1.81.

SOYBEANS

5000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel

Mar

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

May

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Nov

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Dec

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Jan

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Feb

2.419

2.419

2.40

2.40

-0.04

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

May

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

Nov

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

Dec

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172.00

+1.40

Jan

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

Feb

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

May

172.00

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+1.40

Nov

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Dec

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Feb

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+1.40

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

172.00

172.00

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+1.40

May

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Nov

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Feb

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+1.40

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

172.00

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+1.40

May

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Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

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May

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Feb

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Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

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Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

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Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

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100 bushels; dollars per ton

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Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

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100 bushels; dollars per ton

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Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

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100 bushels; dollars per ton

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100 bushels; dollars per ton

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100 bushels; dollars per ton

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Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

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Pre. vol. 15,372

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WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

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Feb

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+1.40

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

172.00

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+1.40

May

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Feb

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+1.40

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

May

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Nov

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Dec

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Feb

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+1.40

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

May

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Nov

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Dec

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Jan

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Feb

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+1.40

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

100 bushels; dollars per ton

Mar

172.00

172.00

172.00

172.00

+1.40

May

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Nov

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Dec

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Jan

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Feb

172.00

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172.00

+1.40

Pre. vol. 15,372

Pre. day's open at 17.95, up 1.81.

WHEAT

Jul	68.10	68.30	67.80	68.45	+ 30
Sep	69.15	69.50	68.65	69.45	+ 30
Dec	70.10	70.45	69.90	70.43	+ 30
Jan	71.80	71.95	71.30	71.95	+ 25

Livestock									
<b>CATTLE</b>									
W. & S. lbs., cents per lb.									
Dec	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
Nov	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
Oct	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
Sept	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
Aug	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
July	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
June	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
May	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
April	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
March	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
Feb	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
Jan	97.10	97.07	97.05	97.45	+4.0				
Prev. sales 14,000.									
Prev. day's open int. 48.25, off 47.									
<b>FEEDER CATTLE</b>									
W. & S. lbs., cents per lb.									
Dec	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
Nov	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
Oct	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
Sept	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
Aug	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
July	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
June	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
May	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
April	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
March	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
Feb	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
Jan	65.25	65.45	64.80	65.05	-17				
Prev. sales 2,800.									
Prev. day's open int. 8.75, off 16 1/2.									
<b>HOGS</b>									
W. & S. lbs., cents per lb.									
Dec	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
Nov	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
Oct	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
Sept	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
Aug	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
July	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
June	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
May	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
April	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
March	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
Feb	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
Jan	52.30	52.40	52.20	52.50	+1.0				
Prev. sales 15,000.									
Prev. day's open int. 44.50, off 21.									
<b>PORK BELT</b>									
W. & S. lbs., cents per lb.									
Dec	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
Nov	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
Oct	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
Sept	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
Aug	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
July	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
June	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
May	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
April	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
March	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
Feb	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
Jan	82.00	82.35	81.60	81.75	-1.7				
Prev. sales 14,000.									
Prev. day's open int. 44.50, off 21.									

## Highs and Lows Dec. 16 | L

Gold Markets				Dec 16				Highs and Lows				Dec 16				London Commodities				Dec 16				Cash Prices				Dec 16			
				A.M.	P.M.	C/W																									
Gold							NEW HIGH-18				Highs in sterling per metric ton				SUGAR				Plains in sterling per metric ton				Commodity and last				The				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Jan	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Jan	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Mar	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	May	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	May	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
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1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Sep	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
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1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Feb	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Feb	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Mar	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Mar	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Apr	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Apr	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	May	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	May	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Jun	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Jun	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Jul	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Jul	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Aug	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Aug	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Sep	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Sep	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Oct	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Oct	105.00	105.00	110.00	105.00	112.00	Coffee A Santos	1.27	Friedrich 64-65 30% vol.	0.18	Cotton 11-12	0.18				
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1000 oz.							Asp26 235d	Emposi Ed	Lillops	Feb	105.00	10																			

Aug 1	GO	De
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### GOLD

Aug	N.T.	N.T.	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
			1,093 lots of 100 troy oz.			
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Jan	448.00	441.70	439.55	441.00	426.40	427.90
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	442.00	443.00	442.00	442.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	444.00	443.00	442.00	442.00
Apr	454.00	449.40	449.00	450.00	446.70	447.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	451.00	453.00	450.00	450.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	453.00	457.00	453.00	453.00

1,226 lots of 100 troy oz.

### Paris Commodities Dec. 16

Floures in French francs per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SUGAR				
Mar	1,675	1,565	1,577	+57 1/2
May	1,615	1,510	1,510	+50
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,493	+44 1/2
Aug	1,600	1,590	1,595	+50
Oct	1,740	1,720	1,742	+25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,736	+24 1/2
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,748	+26 1/2
Mar	1,860	1,860	1,780	+70

680 lots of 50 tons. Open interest: 1,427

### COCOA

Dec	1,140	1,140	1,150	+10
Mar	1,170	1,162	1,162	+10
May	1,208	1,200	1,200	+10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,200	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,240	+10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,278	+10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	+10

114 lots of 10 tons. Open interest: 284

### COFFEE

Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,982	+140
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,782	+140
May	1,671	1,670	1,670	+140
Jul	1,700	1,690	1,690	+140
Sep	1,574	1,572	1,570	+140
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,492	+140
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	+140

120 lots. Open interest: 50

### U.S. Money Rates Dec. 16

	Close	Prev.
Prime rate	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
90-day T-bills	8 1/4	8 1/4
Discount Rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Bankers' Rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Commercial Paper, 30-127 days	8 1/4	8 1/4
3-month Treasury Bills	7 3/4	7 3/4
6-month Treasury Bills	7 1/4	7 1/4
CD's 30-90 days	8 1/4	8 1/4
CD's 60-90 days	8 1/4	8 1/4

In percent

### Dividends Dec. 16

INCREASED

Company	Per. Amt.	Per. Amt.	Per. Amt.	Rec.
Amer. Bldg Maint	Q	10 1/2	23	1-14
Central Motor Pwr.	Q	7	1-11	1-16

OMITTED

Also NV

#### STOCK SPLIT

Amer. Bldg Maint — 3-for-2  
Elron Electronic Ind — 3-for-2  
Professional Care — 4-for-5

#### USUAL

Amer. Natural Res	Q	23	2-1	1-15
August Ind	Q	8	1-11	1-18
Barnwell Indus	Q	58	1-14	1-12
Beckman Corp	Q	12	1-12	1-29
Chilgren F. Banc	Q	20	2-1	1-20
San Comm'n	Q	22	1-14	12-31
Geniva Capital Gr	Q	6	1-12	1-29
Heinicke Indus	Q	66	1-31	1-10
Howell Unifed	Q	10	1-11	1-10
Int'l Controls	Q	10	1-18	1-17
Kaiser Indus	Q	2	1-10	1-28
Marshall Indus	Q	11 1/2	1-18	1-28
Neftel Medical Cos	Q	21	2-1	1-12
Hoffman A. C. Co	Q	26	1-19	1-29
Hunt-Sizemore	Q	25	1-15	1-13
Russ Tool	Q	10	1-14	1-13
Sims-Kor-Li Future	Q	31	2-1	1-6
Ind. Serv. Indus	Q	40	2-14	1-28
Washington Energy	Q	40	2-14	1-28

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## Mexico Loan Plan Reportedly Cleared

NEW YORK — Mexico's 1,400 creditor banks reportedly have agreed to a \$3-billion loan package that will pave the way for additional official credits, it was learned Thursday.

Under conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund for a \$3.8 billion standby credit facility, each of the 1,400 banks with exposure in Mexico agreed to reduce additional credit amounting to 7 percent of each bank's existing exposure to Mexico.

The 13-bank advisory committee for Mexico reportedly was meeting Thursday following Wednesday's deadline for each creditor bank to agree to the deal outlined last month by the IMF.

The committee is compiling results of the referendum from the banks, which will then be submitted to the meeting of the IMF executive committee next week in Washington.

"The prospects are excellent that the \$3-billion credit package for Mexico will be successful," Martin Schubert, president of Rosenblatt International Ltd., merchant banking firm, said.

"The Mexico deal is a viable solution to a difficult problem, and is one that should serve as a formula in negotiating Brazil's debt and those of other Latin American countries that are expected to run into the same difficulties," Mr. Schubert said.

Top Brazilian officials are expected to arrive in the United States this weekend for official talks and for talks with major creditor banks next week on renegotiating its \$88 billion in foreign debt.

Brazil is expected to ask its foreign bank creditors for about \$5 billion in new loans and for renegotiation of roughly \$4 billion in principal payments that fall due next year.

Venezuela reportedly is beginning to run into the same sort of liquidity problems that have faced Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil, and Mr. Schubert expects the difficulties to spread throughout Latin America.

A separate development in Brazil's case is the continuing liquidity crisis of Banco do Brasil, Brazil's largest bank which, though operated as a private bank, is an effective arm of the central bank.

"The Banco do Brasil problem is serious, it is unable to make payments on foreign exchange commitments because the central bank has run out of dollars," a banker said. "The banks have been putting in the shortfalls on a daily basis."

Leading U.S. bankers reportedly were meeting with Federal Reserve officials Thursday to try to work out longer-term solutions to Banco do Brasil's crunch.

As to the Mexican loan deal, Mr. Schubert said "the banks who have formulated this program are to be commended. It follows months of hard work."

The agreement allows the IMF to be assured the credits it gives are used to get country back on its feet and not for bailout purposes, he said. "At the same time the borrower is assured of its total complement of funds to meet balance of payments deficits and is able to live up to the IMF program free of critical liquidity pressures."

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### VW Expects Worldwide Loss But Profit at Parent Company

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Volkswagen will show a profit this year for the parent company but a loss worldwide, and prospects for 1983 are questionable, Carl Hahn, chairman of the management board, told reporters Thursday.

Mr. Hahn made no specific forecasts and declined to comment on speculation that the company will omit a dividend.

VW's results deteriorated sharply in the third quarter, but Mr. Hahn said its balance sheet will remain strong after this year's results, with debt and equity in a reasonable relation by European standards.

Mr. Hahn said much of the company's problems this year are the result of losses at Volkswagen of America Inc. Sales of the Rabbit model in the United States have fallen by 55 percent, he said.

Volkswagen has also seen a deterioration in its Latin American business. Although sales in Brazil have held up, exports from Brazil to other Latin American countries have fallen sharply.

### Grundig Talks on Merger Option Fail

FURTH, West Germany (Reuters) — Talks between Grundig and other European electronics companies on possible alternatives to the planned merger of Grundig and Thomson-Brandt have ended without success, a Grundig spokesman said Thursday.

He said no concrete alternative to the merger with Thomson-Brandt has been proposed by the companies involved.

Grundig said last week that it was holding talks with Siemens, Robert Bosch and the Dutch Philips group on a possible alternative arrangement to Thomson-Brandt's plan to purchase a 75.5-percent stake in Grundig.

### Company Notes

AKZO said Thursday that its management and supervisory board has decided to omit the 1982 interim dividend. A decision on a possible final dividend will be made at the end of February, it said.

FREEPORT-MEMORAN INC. said it will take a \$72-million pretax writedown on three offshore holdings where drilling proved unsuccessful.

BRITISH PETROLEUM plans to trim its London headquarters staff by about 225 to around 350 by the end of 1983, a spokesman said.

BRITOL said Thursday that the second well in North Sea Block 20/2 produced oil after a series of tests at different levels. Britoil has a 51-percent interest in the well.

DAEWOO HEAVY INDUSTRIES said it won a thermal power plant order worth \$800 million from Saudi Consolidated Electricity Co. in western Saudi Arabia. The plant is expected to be completed in December 1985, it said.



Carl Hahn

## Japan Assails U.S. On Auto-Part Plan

TOKYO — Representatives of the Japanese government and auto industry said Thursday that a U.S. bill that would require that imported cars contain American-made parts smacked of protectionism and threatened the foundations of free trade.

The bill, approved Wednesday night by the U.S. House of Representatives, drew strong opposition from President Ronald Reagan, now goes to the Senate for committee hearings.

Japan's Foreign Affairs Ministry and the International Trade and Industry Ministry warned in separate statements that the so-called "domestic content bill" would violate provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if it becomes law.

Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association and of the Nissan Motor Co., said the bill would be counterproductive because it would drive away precisely those foreign investors it sought to attract.

Mr. Ishihara said Nissan would be unable to meet the requirement even on the trucks it is planning to manufacture at a plant under construction in Tennessee.

Meanwhile, Japanese steelmakers Wednesday denied allegations

that they had a secret market-sharing agreement with European Community steel companies and used unfair trading practices to sell steel in the United States.

Eishiro Saito, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, said the charges, made Wednesday by David Roderick, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., were unfounded.

The level of Japanese steel exports to the European Community were agreed upon officially and in no way constitute a secret deal, Mr. Saito said.

Japan had a \$16-billion surplus in its trade with the United States in 1981 and is expected to show a \$20-billion surplus this year.

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## AT&T Unveils Plan for Breakup

(Continued from Page 11)

companies, AT&T will be reducing its size by roughly two-thirds.

The Bell companies have combined assets of more than \$85 billion and provide local service to more than 80 percent of the United States' telephones.

The settlement ended a government suit filed in 1974 that alleged AT&T had consistently misused its control of the Bell companies' local networks to freeze out would-be competitors in the equipment and long-distance markets.

AT&T consistently denied the allegations, but negotiated the settlement because it said it wanted to avoid years of additional litigation.

The premise underlying the settlement, as explained in the past by Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter, is that the long-distance and telephone equipment markets can be competitive if AT&T is competing on an equal footing.

The only way to do that, Mr. Baxter says, is to break up the company so AT&T does not have the advantage of guaranteed access to most American telephone cus-

tomers through the Bell companies.

Without control over the local Bell System companies, AT&T no longer can control the access of its long-distance competitors to local switches. It will lose its captive market for telephone equipment, and will be unable to cross-subsidize its competitive activities with revenues from local service, Mr. Baxter says.

AT&T had previously announced its decision to divide the 22 Bell companies between seven regional holding companies, each of which would become an independent corporation.

### Swiss Trade Deficit Rises

BERN — Switzerland's trade deficit rose to 442.3 million Swiss francs (\$212 million) in November from 375.4 million francs in October and 255 million in November 1981, the government announced Thursday.

Company officials told a news conference the plan itself will not change costs for consumers, but that rates could change as a result of competition and government regulatory decisions yet to be made.

AT&T's operating companies, after being split off, will provide local telephone service, including access to long distance. AT&T will provide long distance service between exchanges.

Company officials said competition could cause long distance rates to fall. Local rates could rise, they said, but that also would depend on competition and on government decisions to be made on the level of access charges for linking local systems with long distance.

About 75 percent of the parent company's \$140 billion to \$150 billion in assets will go to the regional holding companies, officials said, the remaining 25 percent remaining with AT&T.

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**Salient figures**

	Year ended 30th Sept 1982	Year ended 30th Sept 1981
Profit before taxation	£90.5m	£107.9m
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	£101.8m	£78.3m
Earnings per 25p ordinary share before exceptional items*	28.8p	29.7p
Earnings per 25p ordinary share after exceptional items*	44.1p	41.9p
Dividends per 25p ordinary share	6.7p	5.4p
Total assets	£9,292m	£7,763m

\* Exceptional items credited in the profit and loss account include £27.1m of the provision made in previous years for deferred taxation in respect of leased assets.

Copies of the 1982 Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB.

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